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GERMAN FORCES CRUSH SOVIETS IN SECTOR NORTH OF LAKE ILMEN; TAKE 32,759 RUSSIAN PRISONERS

War Trophies Include 649 Guns, 171 Tanks And Other Arms

CASUALTIES ARE HEAVY

Reich Troops Supported by Spanish, Dutch and Belgian Volunteers

Domei

BERLIN, June 28.—Closing in on the Soviet 2nd Army, as well as parts of the 52nd and 59th Armies, German forces, supported by Spanish, Dutch and Belgian volunteers, have completely crushed the enemy in the Volchow River sector, north of lake Ilmen the High Command announced in a special communique tonight.

The Soviet forces, the announcement stated forced a wedge in the German line last February.

According to reports so far available, 32,759 Soviets have been taken prisoner, while war booty included 649 guns, 171 tanks, 2,904 machine-guns, trench mortars, pistols and other war equipment, the communique said.

Casualties suffered by the Soviet forces in this area was said to have been many times greater than the number of men taken prisoner.

Communications Interrupted

Asahi Service

VICHY, June 27.—Axis forces have succeeded in crossing the Sevarnaya Bay and reaching the southern shores. Another report says that communications between Sebastopol and Moscow have already been interrupted.

In the northern section of the city street fighting has commenced, and a shipbuilding dock in the northern part is said to have been occupied by the Germans.

The fall of Sebastopol has become imminent.

Soviet Forces Retreating

Asahi Service

VICHY, June 27.—Soviet forces in the Kharkov front are gradually retreating, being unable to hold their positions against the fierce German attack, it is reported from Stockholm.

In the Kupiansk area, the Red forces under the command of Marshal Simon Timoshenko have retreated, crossing the Oskol river, a tributary of the Donetz, and have established new defense lines on the eastern shore of the river.

GERMAN-JAPANESE SOCIETY IS OPENED IN STUTTGART

Ambassador Oshima Attends Ceremony in Stuttgart's Achievements Hall

Domei

STUTTGART, June 28.—The ceremonious foundation of the branch of the German-Japanese Society here took place in the great hall of the Institution for German Achievements Abroad, yesterday afternoon, attended by Lieut.-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, as well as by Gauleiter Murr and numerous leading representatives of the party, state, and armed forces.

In his welcome speech, Gauleiter Murr pointed out:

"We know that the Tripartite struggle has strengthened the friendship between Germany and Japan and it is the task of the newly founded branch of the German-Japanese Society in Stuttgart to serve the high ideal of further deepening the relations between the two countries."

Admiral Forester, founder and president of the branch of the German-Japanese Society in Berlin, after explaining the task of the branch office asked Gauleiter Murr to take over the honorary presidentship. Dr. Stroeling, lord mayor of Stuttgart, was entrusted with the management of the branch.

Ambassador Oshima Speaks

After Admiral Forester concluded his speech, General Oshima expressed his opinion on the founding of the new branch of the Society in Stuttgart and stated that the common struggle of Germany and Japan which already had led to such outstanding successes would be continued until final victory.

This final victory, General Oshima emphasized, was guaranteed by the fact that the German-Japanese friendship was based upon the knowledge of the common task of establishing a new order in the world.

General Oshima concluded his speech by expressing his sincerest wishes for the development of the new branch.

Navy Confers Honors On Civilian Survivors Of Epochal China Affair

Conferment of honors on those who have rendered distinguished services in the China Affair was announced jointly by the Bureau of Decorations and the Navy Ministry last week. Most of those included in the honor list are living civilians in the Navy services. Special mention is made of Tanesaburo Kobayashi and Takeo Toda, who are decorated with the Seventh Class Order of the Golden Kite. They are the first civilians in the Navy services, who are awarded the rare honors, which usually are confined to Army and Navy officers and men. These men are recommended for their heroic part played in the battle of the Whangpoo River, Shanghai, in November, 1937, when they dislodged sunken ships blockading the river. They also rendered brilliant services in the general attack of Nanking in December of the same year.

U.S., BRITAIN ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

Results of Meeting Between Roosevelt and Churchill Are Explained

Domei

LISBON, June 27.—Both the Governments of Britain and the United States today issued a joint statement concerning the Churchill-Roosevelt conference, it was learned here today.

The statement is, in gist, as follows:

"During the one-week conference between President Franklin Roosevelt of the United States and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, we covered very fully all major problems of the war conducted by the allied nations on every continent and in every sea.

"We have taken full cognizance of our disadvantages nor do we underrate our danger. We have conducted our conferences with full knowledge of the power and resourcefulness of our enemies.

"Because of wide extension of the war fronts, the transportation of arms, fighting forces, munitions of war and supplies to parts of the world still constitute the major problem of the allied nations.

"The allied nations have never been in such hearty agreement as they are today."

Debate to Start Soon

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 27.—With the return of Prime Minister Winston Churchill to London, debates in Parliament on the defeat of the British forces on the Libyan front will take place within a few days. The atmosphere in London, however, is considered not so unfavorable as to shake the position of Prime Minister Churchill.

It is generally said in England that it is not right to indulge in debate at a time when the whole Middle East front, especially Egypt, is being threatened and when every one should concentrate efforts for keeping those fronts.

British papers, which criticized so violently the Government for several days after the fall of Tobruk, are also showing a conservative attitude about the Government's measure for the conduct of warfare. Some papers maintained that it is not clear whether the mistake has been committed by those in direct control of the warfare or not.

It is also learned that the press is disinclined to find mistakes in the command of General Sir Claude Auchinleck of the British forces in West Asia, nor under General Sir Archibald Buchanan Ritchie of the British 8th Army but among men under their control.

Of course, there will be severe criticisms against Mr. Churchill's direction of war, especially because he holds both Premiership and Defense Ministership. But, if Prime Minister Churchill would express his opinion about the Middle East warfare frankly, the vote for non-confidence in the Prime Minister will probably not pass. Whatever the case, it is said that the Churchill Cabinet is not faced with a crisis.

RICE DISTRIBUTION IN P.I.

Domei

MANILA, June 28.—The distribution of rice within Manila city will be conducted on the neighborhood group system from July 5, identical with the one operating in Japan at present, it was learned today.

BOUNTIFUL BURMA BECKONS TO JAPAN, DECLARES GEN. IIDA

People of This Country Advised To Go to Rich Southern Territory

NO DANGER EXISTS

Commander-in-Chief Describes Paradise-like Condition Prevailing Now

Special to the Asahi

RANGOON, June 28.—"Come to Burma!" This is a call which the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Army in Burma, Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, made to the Japanese people in the course of an interview granted to newspaper correspondents today upon his return here from a three-month tour at the front.

The military commander pointed out that no danger exists for the Japanese in Burma and that natural resources there are bountiful. In short, he said, Burma is an ideal country for the Japanese to live in, with climate so agreeable and with least danger from the tropical diseases.

"Anyone visiting Burma for the first time must once pass through the customs house and the dengue fever as well, they say. But perhaps I alone haven't suffered from the fever," said Commander-in-Chief Iida laughing heartily, in his usual spirited mood, without showing any sign of fatigue despite his many hours' long railway journey from the front.

"After three months' absence away at the front," continued the commander, "I have this time returned by rail, and I was quite surprised to find all the areas along the railway line enjoying perfect peace and order. On the railroads as well as at railway stations there are no soldiers on guard—such a perfectly peaceful condition exists. Such being the condition, there are at each railway station only two or three Japanese railway corps men, all the rest working at the station being Burmese. All those Burmese at the railway stations are enjoying their work quite heartily. They bear no hostile feeling at all against the Japanese. Thus I could have a bright and cheerful feeling, the like of which I could never experience in China. This is really delightful.

Burmese Confidence Won

"This comes perhaps from the difference of character of the war being fought. But this no doubt shows that the righteous war being fought by Japanese soldiers on the first line has won the confidence and gratitude of the Burmese.

"When the Burmese discover any remnant defeated soldiers of the Chungking Army, they themselves go to them and make short work of them without troubling the Japanese. Therefore, today Japanese can travel anywhere in Burma alone without carrying even a knife and without feeling any danger whatever on that account. Of this I can assure you.

"In fact, there are few places like Burma so bright and peaceful in its atmosphere. Our experience in Burma after crossing the Thai-Burmese border is that no military telegraphic wire has been cut behind us after our marches. We Japanese must so try to do to the Burmese people that they may feel from the bottom of their hearts that they could become happy by the coming to Burma of Japanese.

"We must firmly establish the central administrative machinery in Burma as quickly as possible as well as provincial peace and order preservation organs. The industrial blessings of the Japanese military administration completely permeate Burma extending even to the mountain recesses of Shan State and the Arakan valley.

Must Make Farmers Happy

"I think, first of all, that we must make the agrarian population in Burma happy. I saw the rice paddies from my railway carriage. About 90 per cent of them already have been planted. In some localities the first harvesting of rice already has been finished. Such a favorable state of affairs exists in the areas along railway lines where war havoc and damages were done most seriously and the majority of the native inhabitants took shelter. Thus in the hinterland much better conditions will be found. This is most gratifying.

"The Burma Independence Army truly has done good work for us. Their achievements done in peace and order preservation by conducting propaganda for the Burmese people in Japanese occupied areas, of course, deserve our appreciation. But our heartfelt thanks and respects are due to the spirits of the heroes of the BIA who by taking up their arms in the cause of their Fatherland sacrificed themselves nobly for it.

BIA Must Be Trained

"A unit of the BIA even fought a brave and thrilling hand-to-hand

(Continued on Page 2)

Huge Caches of Money and Jewels Hidden By Fil-American Troops in Bataan Jungles

In many places in the jungles of the Bataan Peninsula lie huge amounts of money and jewels which were hidden by war refugees and a certain paymaster officer of the Fil-American forces, it was recently learned from the refugees and war prisoners, an Asahi correspondent reports from Balanga.

Before the outbreak of the current war, the report says, the population in the Bataan Peninsula totaled 100,000. It increased, however, when 100,000 soldiers of the Fil-American troops and 50,000 refugees from Manila, Tarlac and San Fernando crowded into the peninsula as the battle developed.

Among these refugees, there were many rich Filipinos, who carried their ancestral treasures with them. It is said that many of them buried their treasured possessions in the jungles shortly before May 9, when the Fil-American forces finally surrendered to the Japanese.

A Filipino prisoner recently disclosed that on the morning of May 8, a paymaster officer of the Fil-American army buried many bundles of banknotes in the jungle, the salaries of five months from January to May which were to be paid to the soldiers. However, the place where the money was hidden is not accurately known.

A Filipino millionaire of Tarlac, who took refuge in the Bataan Peninsula, buried a huge amount of money somewhere in the jungle lying between Mt. Mariveles and Mt. Samat in April and then went into the mountains, hoping for the early termination of hostilities. While he and his family members were trekking through the jungles, however, they fell victims to malaria and gunfire and consequently with their death the location of the hidden treasure has been lost.

Another millionaire of Manila also buried bundles of paper money wrapped in clothes at a certain spot near Mariveles, on which he erected a cross as a landmark. As the cross was destroyed by someone, his money has been lost.

Numberless jewels, such as diamonds and sapphires, which the officers of the Fil-American forces and the refugees had carried with them, were also lost in the thickly-forested jungles of the peninsula.

U.S. FACING CRISIS IN TRANSPORTATION

Drop in Coastal Shipping Throws New Burden on Overland Transport System

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 28.—The shortage of transportation in the United States is getting more acute and is causing great confusion among the public, according to the recent issue of the Economist, a British magazine.

The transportation organization in the United States is facing a grave crisis. Because of a shortage in transportation, industrial products have begun to pile up in plants. To cope with this serious situation, the Office of Defense Transportation has been given new power to forbid pleasure motoring and requisition private cars in time of need, adds the magazine.

It is expected that the authorities will make the final decision concerning allocation of gasoline and rubber for civilian consumption. The cause of the shortage of transportation is ascribed to increased munition production as well as the necessity of the storing of rubber and gasoline, the magazine points out.

The reduction of coastal shipping threw a new burden on the internal transportation, claims the publication. Shortage of manpower is also counted as a cause of the insufficient transportation. The new power of the Office of Defense Transportation is already actively in operation. Local carriers have been compelled to cut milage by 25 per cent for the purpose of curtailing deliveries. At the same time, freight cars have been prohibited to load more than six tons.

Meanwhile, transportation of grain over the great lakes in the United States has been prohibited to make room for transporting iron ore, concludes the magazine.

Rubber Situation Serious

Special

BERLIN, June.—Toward the end of last month, the United States Secretary of War, Colonel Stimson at a press conference saw himself compelled to warn against allegedly all too optimistic descriptions of the U.S. rubber supply situation. He made it a special point to state that this situation continued to be serious. In explanation of his views Stimson declared that the United States had lost 98 per cent of its sources of supply of natural rubber.

True, the production of synthetic

(Continued on Page 2)

PLAN TO ERADICATE TUBERCULOSIS SET

Japan Medical Corporation Will Stamp Out White Plague Within Five Years

"Tuberculosis will be stamped out completely and thoroughly from Japan by the activities of the Japan Medical Corporation," declared Dr. Tatsukichi Inada, President of the corporation, in an interview with the Hochi on Sunday.

The Japan Medical Corporation is an unprecedentedly large-scale semi-governmental medical institution capitalized at ¥600,000,000 and is to be inaugurated on July 1.

His interview follows:

"As a concrete plan to wipe out the white plague, the present 20,000 hospital beds will be increased to 100,000 with an appropriation of ¥600,000,000 during the coming five years.

"In the leading cities of the Kanto and the Kansai respectively, central hospitals are to be established within the shortest period of time. In all provinces of the country clinics affiliated with the central hospitals are to be established, and it is hoped through this move, that not a single village will suffer from lack of medical facilities. We intend to realize our plan within the coming five years.

According to the investigation made in 1934, 70,000 youths from the ages of 15 to 35 died of tuberculosis. This is a sad state of affairs for the leader nation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Japan is charged with the weighty mission of guiding the 1,000,000,000 Asiatics in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Therefore, we intend to complete our medical facilities in Japan Proper within five years.

"With the completion of the enterprise in Japan, we must extend our arena of activity to the southern regions. It is needless to say that Japanese medicine is destined to play an important role in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

P.I. to Have Branch Bank

Domei

MANILA, June 28.—The Philippine branch of the Southern Regions Development Bank will be formally opened for business from July 1, it was learned today.

The new branch office will be in the building of the former Hongkong-Shanghai Banking Corporation and will lend funds for reconstruction works and development of the Philippines as well as financing various banks in the islands.

Thailand's Premier Studies Japanese Army To Gain Insight Into Its Invincible Might

Since the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia, Thai Premier Field Marshal Pibul Songgram has devoted himself to the study of the might of the Imperial Fighting Services, reports an Asahi Bangkok dispatch dated Monday describing this No. 1 man of Thailand.

This 45-year-old Thai Premier who studied gunnery in France after his graduation from the military academy in Bangkok, the dispatch says, suppressed a riot that broke out in the year following the bloodless revolution by order of Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphyanha Sena.

With his assumption of the post of Minister for Defense in 1933, he did his utmost to modernize the fighting services of Thailand after the model of the Imperial Army and Navy, which gained for him the popularity of the people.

While in the post of Defense Minister, Lieutenant-General Pibul Songgram did not fail to devote his attention to raise the level of the people's life. For that purpose, measures were taken to solve the housing problem and to establish a number of vocational schools.

Since the outbreak of the current war, he has given up his favorite sports, and instead, devotes his time to solve the enigna of why the Japanese Forces are so invincible.

His attention is also directed to the distinguished role played by the neighborhood associations of Japan in preventing disaster on the occasion of the recent American air raids on the Japanese mainland. Probably with the object of instituting a similar organization in Thailand, Premier Pibul Songgram is reported to have been continuing his study on this Japanese organization.

The only mental worry that troubles Pibul Songgram is the welfare of his three sons, one studying in England and the other two in the United States. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia he has received no news as to their welfare, but Pibul Songgram, like a Samurai of old Japan, does not allow his personal troubles to interfere in his duty to the State.

LUNGKUTU IS TAKEN IN SUDDEN ATTACK SOUTH OF FUCHOW

Japanese Forces Launch New Offensive in Kiangsi and Occupy Stronghold

SMASH CHUNGKING ARMY

Other Columns Already in Positions to North and South Of Liki

Domei

AT A JAPANESE BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, June 28.—Striking swiftly and suddenly in a powerful offensive launched at midnight on Thursday against a strong force of the Chungking 4th Army, Japanese Army columns have stormed and occupied the Chungking stronghold of Lungkutu, approximately 23 kilometers south of Fuchow, in Kiangsi Province, it was announced in a communique issued by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China at 3 p.m. today.

Japanese Forces struck suddenly to smash the Chungking 4th Army, which had been sent to positions south of Fuchow to re-enforce disorganized enemy forces in the 3rd War Zone, it was revealed in the communique which added that the Japanese lines are drawn on the right bank of the Yihwang River, a tributary of the Fu River.

Occupation of Lungkutu, according to the communique, was effected at noon today. Other Japanese columns, the announcement said, were already in positions to the north and south of Liki at 2 p.m. today.

New Drive Is Started

Japanese Forces on the western front in Chekiang Province, which completed the first stage of its operation by scattering enemy forces in the Third War Zone, have detailed picked units to Fuchow and Kienchang, strategic points south of the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway line to face the enemy forces to the south, according to a front-line dispatch from western Chekiang by the Yomiuri on Monday, states Domei.

Meanwhile, other Japanese units, which took up positions in Kweiki, key point on the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway line, are now about to connect with the forces operating to the east.

The Japanese Forces have established lines in a triangle and have waited 10 days in preparation for a smashing advance against the enemy to the south and east.

Ordered by General Hsueh Yueh, Commander of the 10th War Zone to recapture Fuchow and Kienchang, a strong enemy force, largely composed of the Chungking 59th, 90th and 102nd Divisions, under the command of General Ou Chen, started their advance in large columns toward the two strategic points.

The Japanese mechanized forces, meanwhile, started a general offensive in Fuchow, Suwanto and Kienchang toward the southwest despite torrential rain, and thus started the second stage of operations in the western part of Chekiang Province.

Britain Is Denounced

NANKING, June 25.—Special—The Voice of New China, a bi-lingual fortnightly published here, publishes an article in its current issue in which it reports that Madame Chiang Kai-shek has denounced Britain for the debacle in Burma. The article follows in part:

An excoriating denouncement of Britain in connection with the Burma debacle has been made by Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of General Chiang, in an article which caused a sensation when it appeared in the American press.

"All Chinese harbors were controlled by foreign bayonets," Madame Chiang declared in a review of the first period of the suppression of liberty in China by Western powers. "They established cities with self-administration according to their own systems," she continued, "and injured China's sovereignty. Foreigners controlled and drew profits from China's natural resources."

Dealing with the second period the writer spoke of the China Emergency in 1937 and then bitterly criticized the defense tactics of the Allies in the present war. She spoke contemptuously of the fighting spirit of their soldiers and declared that in the past three months the Chinese people have been witnessing with astonishment, "The drama of how the armies of the Western powers are capitulating to what they claim the superior and stronger Japanese Forces."

Japan Sets New Era

In her determined drive to oust baneful foreign influences in East Asia Japan has defeated America and Britain in every battle. Her accomplishment has been two-fold (1) Creation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and (2) Helping to create a formidable ally in New China.

A new page in world history has been written with the heroic deeds of epic grandeur of Nipponese sol-

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AXIS FORCES CRUSH RESISTANCE, RUSH TOWARD MARSA MATRUH; ONE REPORT SAYS CITY ENTERED

Several Hundred British Troops Captured, Rome Reports

TANKS ARE DESTROYED

Severe Fighting Breaks Out In Western Suburbs, Zurich Dispatch Declares

Domei

ROME, June 28.—Several hundred British troops were taken prisoner and 30 enemy tanks and guns were destroyed as Axis forces yesterday, operating southeast of Marsa Matruh, reached a coastal road approximately 30 kilometers east of the city, the High Command anounced today.

Meantime, in an air combat, five British planes were shot down, it was said. Three Italian machines failed to return from the battle.

Over the Channel of Sicily, two out of six Spitfires were shot down by escort planes when they attempted to attack a Red Cross transport plane, the communique said.

In the Mediterranean, an Italian torpedo-plane scored a hit and badly damaged a 5,000-ton enemy merchantman, it was said.

Troops Enter City

Special to the Yomiuri

ZURICH, June 28.—Main units under the command of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel which had been engaged in severe fighting with the British forces in the western suburbs of Marsa Matruh, have already broken into a section of the city and are attacking the British defense position within the city, according to a report reaching Rome from Cairo.

Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha of Egypt is said to be preparing to demand of General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander of the British Forces, the immediate withdrawal of the entire British forces in the city of Cairo for the protection of the city and citizens from danger in the event of the city being placed in imminent peril, and also to declare the defenselessness of the city, it is also reported from Cairo.

The Egyptian attitude of not participating in the war was further clarified by Premier Nahas Pasha in a statement issued on June 26.

"It is rumored that Egyptian troops were ordered to make wartime preparations or were already mobilized, to cause extreme unrest of the people," the statement said. "But I would declare again that such rumors are entirely unfounded. I will repeat that Egypt is firmly determined to stick to its policy of not participating in the present war."

Rapid Advance Made

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 27.—Since the fall of Tobruk, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces have been pursuing the British Army at a terrific speed. The forces under Field Marshall Rommel are advancing at the rate of 80 kilometers a day, according to a dispatch received from London.

Because the Axis forces in North Africa have 600 tanks and 1,000 motor trucks, the British expect a decisive battle to be fought shortly in Egypt.

With reference to effects to be produced on the West Asian situation as the result of defeats in North Africa, well informed quarters in Britain have set forth pessimistic views.

The same quarters pessimistically stated that if the British forces were victorious in the Libyan district, the Allied Powers would have been able to defeat the Axis forces at all points in six months.

British Are Frantic

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 27.—The British 8th Army, which sustained a defeat on the Libyan front, is making frantic efforts to check the German troops under Field Marshal Erwin Rommel at Marsa Matruh, according to information reaching here.

The British side seems to be hurriedly dispatching the 2nd Army under General Wilson in Egypt to Marsa Matruh. However, the action of the Axis against Cyprus, Syria and Palestine hinders this plan. Meanwhile, the Soviet troops are descending from the Caucasus to that district.

It is believed that the German troops under Field Marshal Rommel, having solved the supply question adequately following the creation of favorable situation in the Mediterranean will continue their drive at the present tempo until they seize Marsa Matruh, for this campaign will have a decisive influence upon the warfare in Egypt.

Anti-British Moves Mount

In the meantime, the radio sta-

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636 U.S. Evacuees Sail From China for Africa By Italy Exchange Ship

The 18,765-ton Italian steamer, Conte Verde, will leave Shanghai on Monday morning for Lourenco Marquez, Portuguese East Africa, carrying 636 American nationals, according to a Nichi Nichi Shanghai dispatch received here today, reports Domei. Among the American nationals going home aboard the Conte Verde, included Frank P. Lockhart, Consul-General at Shanghai, correspondents of the New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, United Press, as well as American residents at Tsingtao, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton and Hainan Island. Meanwhile, the N.Y.K. liner, Asama Maru, is expected to arrive in Hongkong shortly and will subsequently sail from Hongkong, the Nichi Nichi reported from the former British Crown Colony.

GERMANY INFLICTS HUGE LOSS TO FOES

Forces on Eastern Front Carry Out Attacks With Undiminished Fury

Domei

BERLIN, June 28.—Despite efforts to protect merchantmen sailing in United States waters, German submarines have succeeded in sinking 16 enemy ships, totaling 107,000 tons in the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico and in waters off the coast of the United States, the High Command announced today.

On the North African front, Axis troops continued their successful operations against the demoralized and retreating British troops and now are carrying out an offensive in the Marsa Matruh sector, in Egypt, the communique stated.

Meantime, German forces on the Eastern Front, are carrying out with undiminished fury their attacks against the Soviet stronghold of Sebastopol. Yesterday, combined German and Rumanian troops forced the enemy to retreat from strategic points in the hilly section outside Sebastopol, the communique stated.

Simultaneously, the Luftwaffe also carried out strong raids and destroyed a Soviet destroyer to the southeast of Feodosia, while German coastal artillery shelled an enemy convoy in the Straits of Kerch, the communique said.

In the central sector of the Eastern Front, 148 enemy pillboxes were occupied by German troops after fierce hand-to-hand fighting it was said.

Operating off the Gulf of Finland, the Luftwaffe sighted and attacked several small-sized enemy merchantmen, causing considerable damage, the announcement said.

GANDHI RAPS STATIONING OF U.S. SOLDIERS IN INDIA

Terms It 'Detestable Act of Fraud'—Britain Jittery Due To Anti-British Feeling

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, June 28.—"The stationing of American troops in India is the most detestable act of fraud," said Mahatma Gandhi, Indian nationalist leader, to the Daily Express correspondent at New Delhi, it is reported from London.

British political circles are attaching much importance to this declaration made by Mr. Gandhi, in view of the rising anti-British sentiment in India.

In the interview given to the Daily Express correspondent at New Dehli, the Mahatma spoke to the following effect:

"India has never asked the United States to send her troops. However, they have come all the way from America and are now stationed in India. This must be called the most detestable act of fraud. I do not permit such an act, and the stationing of American soldiers in India is very unpleasant to us."

Jugoslav Vessel Sunk

Domei

LISBON, June 27.—The United States Navy Department announced today that a Jugoslav merchant ship has been torpedoed and sunk off the Atlantic coast, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

REICH PRESS SCORES CHURCHILL'S RETURN

Predicts Premier Will Be Butt Of Attack for Poor Political, Military Views

Domei

BERLIN, June 27.—All leading German newspapers today made comments on Premier Winston Churchill's mission after his return to London from his third personal visit to the United States.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung states that with the British Prime Minister's return from his trip, two questions have arisen among the British public: (1) Increasing concern over the contents and the results of Mr. Churchill's lengthy discussions with President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and (2) Settlement of the difficult situations at home, which has been intensified since the fall of Tobruk.

Even while the British Premier was in conference with Mr. Roosevelt in Washington, a torrent of bad news kept bursting over them, states the Berliner Boersenzeitung adding that, although Mr. Churchill was semi-officially announced to have returned "safely" to London, it must mean his physical rather than his mental condition as immediately on his arrival, he has had to face the violent outbursts of bitter complaints, harsh accusations and chaotic fits of despair in consequence of the catastrophic defeat of the British forces in North Africa.

Furthermore, the Berliner Nachtausgabe writes that the British Prime Minister was in a great hurry to return to London where, for a whole week, newspapers, speeches and declarations have been clamorously stressing that Mr. Churchill was totally incapable of conducting the present war from both political and military view points.

U.S. Facing Crisis In Transportation

(Continued From Page 1)

rubber had been initiated, but it could in no way be stated when appreciable quantities of this material would be available. For this reason the Government might shortly see itself compelled to confiscate all rubber goods in private possession, in particular motorcar tires. The foregoing is stated in the war economic review of the Militaerische Korrespondenz aus Deutschland (German Military News). The article goes on:

These statements by Mr. Stimson sound rather ominous. They are so skeptical that one cannot but suspect that they have been deliberately tinted with a certain dose of pessimism. It is well known that official American quarters time and again complain that the United States people have not yet sufficiently realized the seriousness of the war. It is possible that Mr. Stimson via the motorcar, which is loved more than anything else in the United States, wanted to fire a warning shot against the indifference and disinterestedness of wide circles of the American population. Or should actually apart from this intention a deeper worry be at the background of these words of the United States Secretary of War? It is undoubtedly correct that the United States through the elimination of East Asia has lost 98 per cent of its former supply sources of crude rubber.

Must Have Rubber

This gives rise to the decisive question whether the United States is in a position to make up for this loss at all and to what extent, for armaments and war conduct are unthinkable without rubber. Rubber is after all one of the so-called strategic war materials. One may even say that it occupies a special position in this group because it is an indispensable prerequisite for armament production, as well as for direct employment in the front-lines.

In order to arrive at a correct appreciation of this question one must differentiate between immediate effects and those at long sight. From the viewpoint of immediate effects, the rubber situation of the United States is not as black as depicted by Colonel Stimson. In the first place the United States has considerable rubber stocks at its disposal.

By order of the Government, the official purchasing agency for rubber, the Rubber Reserve Co., in the years of 1940 and 1941 built up reserves of 150,000 and 180,000 tons respectively. Including privately owned reserves and the quantities which, when war broke out in the Pacific, had already been shipped from there, the rubber reserves accumulated in the United States amounted to 600,000 to 700,000 tons. If the average consumption in the past is taken as a criterion, this should suffice to cover U.S. rubber requirements for approximately 10 months.

To this must be added that by means of restrictions in civilian use, requirements may be considerably lowered. Decrees to this effect have already been issued. For the above two reasons, therefore, rubber supplies of the United States seem to be secured at least for the current year, especially since it must not be forgotten that there is furthermore a considerable production of regenerated rubber.

Future Situation Serious

This favorable picture undergoes, however, a striking change—and this Colonel Stimson had undoubtedly in mind—when U.S. rubber supplies are considered from the aspect of a war lasting several years. For in such a case there will be an ever increasing demand (847,000 tons in 1942, and 1,047,000 tons in 1943) and on the other hand rapidly dwindling supplies. The output of regenerated rubber, which in 1940 amounted to 191,000 tons or 30.4 per cent of the crude rubber consumption, should keep relatively stable. In the current year one even hopes to reprocess 340,000 tons of old rubber. This, however, would constitute a record figure, which would be unique since it has been rendered possible only through a mobilization of the chief reserves of old rubber. In the following years the production of regenerated rubber is bound to decrease considerably.

In order to make up for this decrease, the Americans hope for a rapid increase in the production of synthetic rubber. Thus far the manufacture of synthetic rubber constituted only an experimental affair on the part of a few large concerns. In 1941 it was extended by means of large government credits. While in 1941 roughly 15,000 tons of synthetic rubber were produced in the United States, the capacity is to be increased according to the armament program in 1943 to 150,000 tons, and in 1945 to 400,000 tons per annum. These figures are bound to awaken skeptical feelings. Their complete realization would clash too hard with other branches of the armament program for which similar fantastic increase of output are scheduled.

Only Real Source of Supply

The United States, however, must attribute such great importance to a rapid increase of synthetic production because the latter constitutes the only real source of supply if the war should last several more years. For the rubber production of the South-American and African countries is too small to offer any relief worth mentioning. In 1940, the Central and South-American republics produced roughly only 15,000 tons of wild caoutchoue, and Liberia exported in 1939 approximately 5,400 tons. Since rubber plantations cannot be created from nothing, but require several years to come to the productive stage, the United States cannot count on any increase of production in these districts which would alleviate their rubber shortage to any appreciable extent.

If the foregoing prospects of production and the increased demand are considered, the result, therefore, is that the U.S. Secretary of War is justified in making his pessimistic utterances before the press conference if the war should last a long time. With an increasing duration of the war the supply of rubber in the United States is bound to turn into a bottleneck of considerable extent. There cannot be the slightest doubt that it will vastly influence the war conduct of the Allies unless they find a way out. What the latter could look like, cannot, however, be visualized in view of the present military constellation and the negative prospects in this respect.

Press Comments

Monday, June 29

NICHI NICHI—Chungking to Be Thoroughly Crushed
KOKUMIN—India Warned to Have no More Anglo-India Parleys
ASAHI—Rationalization of Wartime Life

Chungking to Be Thoroughly Crushed

NICHI NICHI—The Chungking regime is still clinging to its Anglo-Saxon friends in the hope of getting succor from the latter. The recent Roosevelt-Churchill talks, the result of which Chungking apparently placed much reliance, have so far brought nothing concrete in the form of aid to the fast collapsing regime.

While Chungking has been driven into its present plight, Japan has perfected her encirclement line against the regime. From the Ordos plains in Mongolia down to the southern extremity of Asia, including Thailand and Burma, all key strategic points are now under the control of the Japanese Forces.

There is, on the other hand, the disrupture of the Anglo-American offensive bases against Japan, which are now being employed by the Imperial Forces as their own bases. The Japanese Navy's sphere of influence now extends from the Aleutians to Madagascar, and both India and Australia are at present placed at the mercy of the Imperial Forces' spearhead.

The leaders of Chungking were once quoted to have said that the relations between Japan and the European Axis Powers were limited to moral aspects. These leaders are now compelled to revise their view as all fronts in Europe are under the sway of the Axis forces, while Japan, with the close cooperation of the Axis Powers has almost completely sealed the fate of its enemy in East Asia.

Returning to conditions in Chungking, though the regime is now cut off from all outside aid, it still manages to exist mainly on the national resources of Szechwan Province, said to be enough to nourish 70,000,000 people. Relying on the strength of these resources, Chungking is said to be awaiting the revival of the Anglo-Saxon offensive, it is reported.

There is, on the other hand, the distance between the Japanese spearhead and the seat of the regime, which is still a fairly long way off, and is relied upon by the collapsing regime.

What is now required of Japan is a decisive move to deal a fatal blow to Chungking by closing in on the regime's seat. Perhaps the move has not been taken yet for fear that it will drive the regime further into the interior of China. Anyhow, it is now high time that the all-sweeping Imperial Forces entered Chungking.

India Warned to Have no More Anglo-Indian Parleys

KOKUMIN—Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest leader of the Indian Independence movement, is said to have sent a strong protest to Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The protest was made when the local British authorities threatened to resort to armed measures to suppress the independence movement in that country. If what was demanded in the note is not accepted, the Indian national leader will act at his own discretion, it is further reported.

Under this situation, what is required of the Indians is their full preparedness against any possible pressure to be brought to bear upon them by the British Government. Wicked by nature, the British authorities will not hesitate to adopt underhand means to undermine the Independence movement.

The revived movement for independence under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, it is anticipated, will be featured by the Mahatma's old principle of non-violence and non-cooperation. Though we cannot tell, as yet, just what will be achieved through the working of this principle, one thing demanded by the Mahatma will most probably be fulfilled. The national leader is demanding that "All Britons should withdraw from India." This request, to all intents and purposes, is most important to present-day India.

There are, it is true, some native Indian princes and industrialists, who, largely because of their personal considerations, are still inclined toward British rule in their country. Then again, it is these Indians on whom the British Government is placing its last hope of retaining India under its rule. These Indians should be closely watched by the leaders of the Independence movement. The leaders should strive hard to drive home to the pro-British elements the necessity of "driving the Britons out of India."

Another thing the national leaders of India should guard against, is the possibility that the British authorities will arrange another Anglo-Indian parley in an attempt to pacify and suppress the Indian leaders. This is to be avoided at all costs. It is apparent that more parleys will contribute nothing in way of the Independence cause. The national leaders of India, therefore, are earnestly requested to recall what has transpired at the many previous parleys conducted with Britain, and act accordingly.

Rationalization of Wartime Life

ASAHI—Anent the current fiscal year's mobilization plan for daily necessities formulated a few days ago by the Government, some innovations of national life are now being advocated among those interested, the chief urge being that the nation ought to have a more rationalized life.

Unless our national life is rationalized in some way or the other, no remarkable effects will be brought about by the present official measure, especially when daily life in present-day Japan is left with many faults to be eliminated.

Noteworthy in this connection is the irregular manner in which the Japanese live, brought about by the "double way" of living so far led by the people, who live partly in the old-fashioned Japanese manner and partly in the European and American way of life. By eradicating many unnecessary phases of their life, the Japanese can save more which, in turn, will contribute to the national aim of having as much materials as possible set aside for war use.

The rationalization of national life, however, should not be approached simply from the channel of economy in the use of daily necessities. It must go a step further and be placed on the basis of a well-founded plan, which is an absolute necessity today when the national economic system is under planned direction.

As long as each individual household constitutes the lowest unit of the national economic system, there should naturally be a plan to regulate the unit's life, which is closely related to what is required by the nation as a whole. The first thing to be considered is the simplification of national life, to be followed with the realization that an extravagant manner of living will bring no good to the individual national's happiness and also to the welfare of the nation at large.

Then comes the necessity of introducing scientific information into the daily life of the nation. This is to be regarded as most essential in view of the fact that any rationalization of life will be accompanied to some extent by newly created phases which are recommended in the light of science. Herein lies the virtue of the alleged necessity of uniting several households into one to facilitate their various activities.

Axis Forces Crush British Resistance

(Continued From Page 1)

tions in Palestine and Cairo are broadcasting the weakness of the British forces, while the anti-British movement in Egypt is becoming more acute.

Under such pressure, British Ambassador Sir Miles W. Lampson to Egypt forced the Nahas Pasha Cabinet to oppress the movement, with the result that a large number of anti-British men including Ali Maher Pasha, former Premier of Egypt, have been arrested in the last five days.

According to a radio broadcast from Jerusalem on June 26, the British Command in Aden stressed the necessity of fortifying Aden Island and Sokotra Island at the entrance of the Red Sea. This means that the British forces in West Asia have come to be threatened by the cooperative strategy of Japan, Germany and Italy. At the same time, this step will accelerate the anti-British movement in these regions.

TRAMS AGAIN CROSS OVER GARDEN BRIDGE

Trolley Traffic Resumed for First Time Since 1937 by Shanghai Electric Co.

SHANGHAI, June 20.—Tramcars crowded with passengers are rattling over Garden Bridge here again for the first time since August 13, 1937, as a greatly improved tram system was put into operation after negotiations with the authorities by the Shanghai Electric Construction Company and the Central China Omnibus Company, reports the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury.

The routes Nos. 1 and 8, which respectively run from the Bubbling Well terminus to Hongkew Park and from the Bund, south end, to Yangtszepoo Point, will greatly facilitate travel for the thousands of persons who daily cross from the north of the creek area to the south side and vice versa and who for so long have had to traverse the bridge on foot.

Pleased smiles wreathed the faces of all passengers and jovial tram drivers exchanged greetings with each other as they passed enroute. As one passenger was overheard to say: "Everyone, passengers, conductors and drivers, are like a bunch of school-kids going on an annual picnic, and travelling on a tram for the first timae!"

Fares Increased

Also with the recommencement of the two tram routes is an increased fare tariff quoted in Central Reserve Bank currency, in both Settlement and French Concession trams.

Settlement trams now have only two classes, first and third, with the trailers given over to third class and the entire first section green and white compartments, now carrying first class passengers.

Bus and tram commutation to tickets, issued for use north of the creek by the Central China Omnibus Company are acceptable only up to the Palace Hotel tram stop, coming from the Yangtszepoo or Honkew Park routes, after which passengers wishing to travel further must purchase an ordinary journey. Likewise, holders of Settlement tram season tickets can travel down to the Bund and over Garden Bridge, where a ticket covering the extra part of the trip must be purchased from the conductor.

The Compagnie Française de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electriques de Shanghai, also introduced new fare tariffs in Frenchtown tramcars, trolley busses and busses. Fares are in CRB. Bank of China, Bank of Communications and the Central Bank of China, are accepted, only if in good condition. Fapi notes of $1 or more are not accepted. Frenchtown fares were cut in half and quoted in CRB, though some fares have been increased five cents, as the company no longer accepts one and five cent notes.

WASEDA U. COPS PENNANT IN COLLEGIAN TRACK MEET

Scores 107 Points—Many Good Records Made Despite Inclement Weather

Despite unfavorable track and field conditions due to heavy showers, excellent records were established in many events by student athletes selected from all the leading colleges in Japan at the annual Meiji Shrine Athletic meet held yesterday, states Domei.

All the althletes were in perfect form as the result of the intense training in preparation for the approaching Greater East Asia Athletic meeting to be held at Hsinking in August.

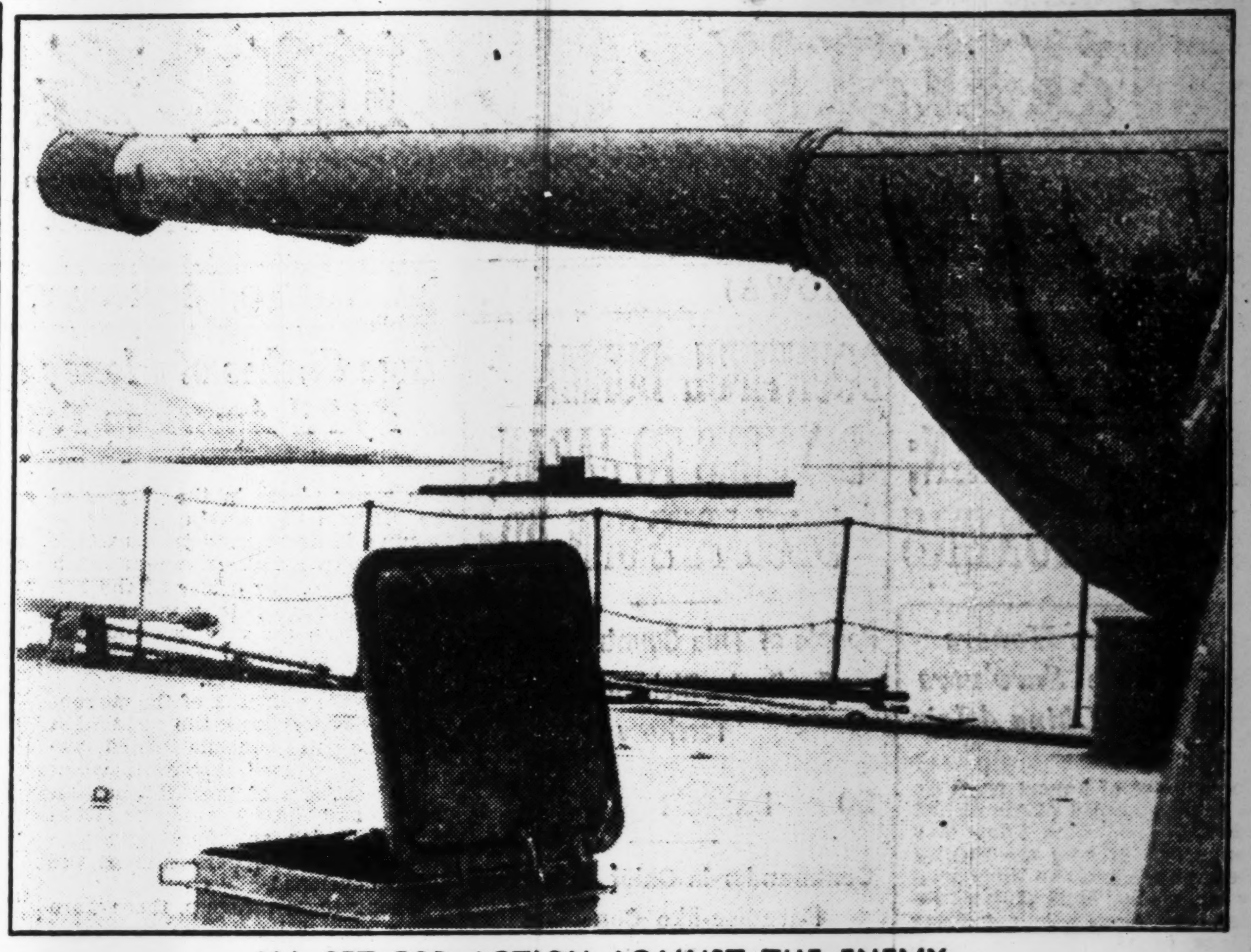
In the 10,000 meter races, Kanenori Suenaga of Chuo University won the first place with the time of 32 minutes 27 seconds, closely approaching the record by Kohei Murakoso, Japanese long-distance runner of Olympic fame.

Bunkichi Sawada of the Bunrika University, cleared 4 meters in pole-vaulting, while in the hop, step and jump, Genken Kaneyama of Keio University covered 14.74 meters.

In javelin-throwing, Masashi Ono of Keio University attained the distance of 63.24 meters.

Beside these outstanding events, varieties of track and field races were vigorously contested during the afternoon, including the 400-meter relay races, 100-meter races, 400-meter races, 800-meter races, high and low hurdle races, hammer-throwing and the 1,600-meter relay races.

Waseda University scored 107 points to win the pennant for the year, while 79, 41, 38 and 36 points were scored by Bunrika, Keio, Kansai and Nippon Universities, respectively.



ALL SET FOR ACTION AGAINST THE ENEMY

A Japanese submarine photographed at a certain base by Cameraman Iiyama of the Navy Press Section. (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

RESISTANCE FUTILE, GEN. CHIANG IS TOLD

Fighting Against Forces Trying To Liberate Asia Considered Senseless

BANGKOK, June—The futility of further resistance by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in the light of the fall of Burma to the Japanese Forces, is pointed out editorially by the Bangkok Chronicle. According to this paper, common sense, which is a legacy handed down through the centuries of high culture and wise philosophy among the Chinese people, should be instrumental in bringing about the dawn of realization that China had been made a tool of the Anglo-Saxon depredators.

The Bangkok Chronicle continues: The fall of Rangoon and the cutting off of Chungking's lifeline, the Burma Road, seems to point out definitely the futility of it all for General Chiang Kai-shek to continue to struggle against the force that is trying to liberate Asia from Anglo-American domination. After the unsuccessful attempt last month to get India's leaders to agree to a plan to build a new road through Assam, Chungking's Chiang should by this time realize that there is absolutely no way left for him to obtain that much needed supply of war materials from those nations that are using him as a stooge in their struggle to maintain their grip upon the economic life of East Asia. And even if India had agreed to the proposed plan it would have been impossible to attempt to build the Assam road in view of the practically insurmountable natural difficulties and the presence of Japanese airplanes within an easy bombing range.

As far as Chungking China is concerned, the capture of Rangoon by the Japanese produced a similar effect, though in a much higher degree, as the fall of Canton in October 1938. The crushing of Canton deprived China of the last important port within her territory of entry for war materials from abroad, while Rangoon's fall deprived her of the use of a port within any territory to obtain her supplies.

In 1938 General Chiang Kai-shek seemed to have anticipated the situation and had planned accordingly. While Japan was firmly closing China's front door, Chiang was laying plans to keep contact with the outside world by opening the back. Roads were started toward the frontier of Soviet Russia and toward Burma.

When the Kuo Mintang government was moved to Chungking a few years back, he found himself roughly equidistant from the then existing three foreign avenues of supply: the Turkestan-Siberian railway in Soviet Russia, the port of Haiphong in French Indochina, and the port of Rangoon in Burma. Work had already been started on the road to Russia via Lanchow in Kansu province and Urumchi in Sinkiang. But over this route goods must be carried the entire distance of more than 2,000 miles by lorry. The route led through a desolate country, and even if a good road was built the carrying of the trucks must be mostly devoted to fuel supplies. Hence nothing really concrete was done about this route, and traffic remained too insignificant to speak of. The route to the sea at Haiphong, through Kun-ming and French Indochina, on the other hand, was considerably shorter and nearly half the distance was served by a railway line. However, the agreement concluded between the Governments of Japan and French Indochina prevented the use of it by the Chungking Chinese.

Thus General Chiang Kai-shek was left with the only other possible route for bringing in military supplies to continue the struggle—the Burma Road. The distance from Chungking to Rangoon through Kunming, Lashio and Mandalay, though approximately 2,100 miles in length, was for a good part served by a railroad line.

Wishing to entice General Chiang Kai-shek into using his force to preserve the Anglo-Saxon interest, the British authorities did not hesitate to give whole hearted cooperation to the plan of building the Burma Road.

Lungkutu Is Taken In Sudden Attack South of Fuchow

(Continued From Page 1)

diers whose exploits held the world spell-bound. Many Japanese themselves declared that they had no idea that their soldiers were made of such stuff while the average Anglo-American in China blamed the inefficiency of their officials for the swift collapse and loss of one territory after another.

At the inception of the conflict both the American and British fleets were destroyed followed by the complete routing in the Southwest Pacific of their combined fleet. Because of these awe-inspiring accomplishments Japan today controls the entire Indian Ocean.

Bountiful Burma Beckons to Japan, Declares Gen. Iida

(Continued From Page 1)

combat with a British tank corps. The BIA must in the future be trained and brought up as a fine national defense army. I am sincerely thankful for the struggles hitherto made by the BIA.

"I never thought Burma to be such a fine country. Natural products are plentiful, the scenery beautiful, the climate agreeable, and pestilence non-existent. There is no other place elsewhere that is better suited for the Japanese to live in. On hearing this, my countrymen may make a wry face. If so, it is due to their ignorance of the real conditions in Burma.

"The name of Burma may cause my countrymen to imagine poisonous reptiles to be creeping everywhere, and the climate to be unbearably hot with pestilences breaking out all over the country. This is our countrymen's common knowledge which is due to the lack of clear insight into the actual conditions, for which you newspapermen must be also held responsible.

"In your desire to remind the home people about the hardships our soldiers are undergoing on the Burma front, you may have written too strongly about the hot climate and about the breaking out of pestilences.

"Shan State is splendid, indeed When November comes, cherry, plum and peach flowers bloom simultaneously. There are pine and bamboo trees also. The climate in Burma is all-the-year-round like that of spring and autumn in Japan. Our countrymen must come to Burma in increasing numbers. The natural resources are immense even on the basis of investigations now available. There must also be other material sources which the Britons are concealing from becoming publicly known. A great hope is attached to the future of Burma which is a country of natural resources."

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AXIS FORCES REACH MATRUH IN EGYPT; ENEMY CONTACTED

Strategic City Is Located 320 Miles From Alexandria

MALTA BASE POUNDED

Strong British Mechanized Units Blasted by German Bomber And Stuka Formations

Special to the Asahi

ZURICH, June 26.—The vanguard of the Axis forces under the command of Marshal Erwin Rommel has reached points in the vicinity of Mersa Matruh, and they are starting the operation of outflanking the British troops there. The rapid advance of the Axis forces is interpreted here as a sure proof that the British Eighth Army suffered a fatal blow through the fall of Tobruk.

Mersa Matruh is located about midway between the Nile and the Libya-Egyptian border and is at a point about 320 kilometers west of Alexandria. It is a railway terminus on the coast and is the strongest fort in that region. It was generally believed that the British forces would check the advance of Marshal Rommel's Army at this point.

Since the occupation of Tobruk, Marshal Rommel's Army has given the defeated British troops such a hot pursuit that the latter are in utter confusion. The United Press telegram from Cairo is very pessimistic and it holds out little hope for the possibility of Mersa Matruh being retained by the British Army.

The Neue Zuricher Zeitung suggests that the Axis operations are not in the nature of an offensive the scope of which is limited geographically. It indicates that they partake of the nature of an effensive which will be directed against the heart of Egypt with the set purpose of crushing the enemy. An editorial in this paper, commenting on the brilliant victory of the Axis forces in North Africa, stresses the important role played by the Italian Navy just before the fall of Tobruk. It points out the splendid achievements scored by the Italian naval and air forces between June 14 to 17 in attacking two big British convoys—one proceeding from Alexandria to Tobruk and the other from Gibraltar to Malta—and declares that the fall of Tobruk was accelerated by these Italian successes.

Malta Useless

The big war results achieved by the Italian naval and air forces, as referred to above, have practically rendered the existence of Malta meaningless, and it is now confidently expected that the Mediterranean will be brought under the complete control of the Axis Powers before long. Following the fall of Tobruk, the defeat of the Allied forces in North Africa and in the Mediterranean has bcome certain.

The Egyptian crisis appears to have produced far-reaching effects on the Anglo-American conversations in Washington between President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister. There are indications that Winston Churchill asked President Roosevelt to dispatch American reinforcements to Egypt without delay but that the latter failed to return a favorable reply. It is for the following three reasons that the United States are so indifferent to the British requests. The first reason is that there is a wide disparity between the amounts of value set by America and Britain on Egypt and Western Asia. Whereas Britain regards Egypt and Western Asia as constituting her life-line, America regards the defense of these regions as of secondary importance.

The second reason is that America is not enthusiastic over the transportation of troops and war materials to Egypt and Western Asia because German submarines are so active on the Atlantic coast that American shipping losses cannot be made good by America's shipbuilding capacity.

The third and last reason is that because Britain has suffered a succession of defeats, America regards the British War Cabinet both with distrust and with resentment.

43 British Craft Downed

Domei

ROME, June 27.—The Italian-German mechanized forces in Egypt came in contact with defenses of the fortified camp at Mersa Matruh, according to the Italian High Command.

The Axis aviation corps intensely supporting the advancing troops scored yesterday a brillant success by carrying out repeated atacks on enemy bombing and fighter formations, shooting down 43 British planes.

Airfields in Malta were attacked day and night with visible effectiveness by bombing formations of the Axis Powers. In an aerial com-

(Continued on Page 2)

Wang Reaffirms Pledge To Assist Japan in War

President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China at Nanking returned from his trip to Manchoukuo, far more convinced than before that the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is predicated on perfect unity among Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

This fact was brought out in the course of an hour long interview the Nanking correspondent of the Nichi Nichi had with the President of the National Government of China on the morning of June 27.

The Nichi Nichi correspondent posed a variety of questions to the Chinese President.

Salient Points

The other points which were made by President Wang were:

1. The majority of the people in areas controlled by Chungking are beginning to realize that America and Britain are using them as tools.

2. Nanking is exerting efforts to prevail upon Chungking to cooperate with it, which means with Japan, a task which has been immensely facilitated by the change which is coming in the attitude of Chungking leaders toward America and Britain.

3. There is absolutely no foundation for the slightest apprehension that the National Government of China will divert in the least degree from the course on which it has set out, a course which is exactly the same as the one followed by Japan which is conducting the War of Greater East Asia on the one hand and constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere on the other. The destiny of China will be determined by the outcome of the Greater East Asia War.

To Bring Peace to China

President Wang told the Nichi Nichi correspondent to the following effect in answer to a question about the mission which the National Government of China has to perform:

"The National Government is fully occupied with the question of bringing a general peace to China.

"Fundamentally, the way to bring a general peace to China is by helping to win the Greater East Asia War.

"I regret exceedingly that instead of cooperating with Japan, Chungking stands in Japan's way. By continuing the resistance against Japan, Chungking is making Japan consume its resources unnecessarily while paving the way for the ruin of China.

"Of late a change has been taking place in Chungking's attitude of resistance against Japan. The change is caused not so much by the cutting off of the Burma Road and the defeat of America and Britain in Greater East Asia as by the fact that the majority of people in China are beginning to realize that in resisting Japan, Chungking is allowing itself to be used by America and Britain as tools.

"Chungking has hitherto relied too much on America and Britain and put little trust in Japan. These two factors have been at work to hamper our effort to bring a general peace to China.

"The change which is occurring in the attitude of the inhabitants in Chungking-controlled areas means that one of the two factors working against the restoration of a general peace in China is going to cease to exist. We are now trying our utmost to induce Chungking to learn to trust itself with Japan. When Chungking is reliant on Japan the problem of bringing a general peace to China will have been solved. There is no doubt that the growing reluctance of Chungking to rely on America and Britain will facilitate our task of bringing about a return of peace in the whole of China.

Only Road

"To work for a general peace in China and to cooperate for the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia seem two different propositions. As a matter of fact, they are one and the same thing. We love our country and we desire to save our country. And the conclusion in which I want all our countrymen to concur is that the only way for us to save our country is by working in collaboration with Japan."

Asked for his views on the attitude of Chungking toward the National Government at Nanking, President Wang said:

"Chungking is spreading reports alleging that Nanking is in greater difficulties economically than Chungking. The Chungking propagandists will tell you that materials go out of Nanking, while they stay in Chungking.

"It is true that there was an outflow of materials from Nanking prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Things have completely changed ever since the beginning of the war. If materials go out of Nanking they are for use in the performance of Nanking's role as a partner of Japan. The policy of Nanking is to share the joys and sorrows of Japan. If there is an outflow of materials from Nanking it is a thing on which we should congratulate ourselves. To cooperate in the conduct of the Greater East Asia War is to save China. It is only by making the people of China understand this plain fact that the National Government can hope to bolster its position.

Only Course for China

"Chungking is telling the people in areas controlled by it that they have freedom which the residents of Nanking controlled areas have not. The position of the National Government is that by cooperating with Japan, China can hope to save itself. The destiny of China will be determined by the outcome of the War of Greater East Asia. China is bound to rise or fall with Japan. Nothing on earth will make the National Government deflect from the course which is followed by it, a course which is the cause followed by Japan."

2ND FRONT GESTURE TERMED MERE HOAX

Only Goes to Show How Much Consternation Reigns in U.S. and Britain

Commenting on the final outcome of the Roosevelt-Churchill Conference declaring formation of a second front in Europe, increased aid to Chungking, re-enforcement of Anglo-American forces in the Near East and assumption of an offensive in the Pacific against Japan, the Hochi termed the decision "a mere hoax and bravado which only serves to disclose how much Britain and America are in consternation over their defeats," according to a Domei translation of the article.

The Hochi said the aim of Churchill's visit to America was double-edged: to dodge domestic criticism against him, and to uplift the declining morale of the British people by the Anglo-American conversations. However, now that a vote of non-confidence has been introduced into Parliament by his own party, he will not be able to go scot free by merely giving up the concurrent post of Defense Minister.

Egypt who had been sitting on the fence is now becoming anti-British, like India, losing all confidence in British power, owing to her defeat in North Africa, and it cannot be concealed that Britain is caught between the devil and the deep blue sea, said the Hochi, concluding "the death-knell of Britain is now ringing through the dense smoke of war."

Crisis Is Grave

Reflecting the aggravated atmosphere of the Lower House of the British Parliament for holding Prime Minister Winston Churchill responsible for the British defeat in Libya, a vote of non-confidence was moved on June 24 and it can be easily surmised that the crisis confronting the Churchill Cabinet is

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COMPLETE COLLAPSE OF OLD FAPI NEARS

Nanking's Move to Utilize F.R.B. Notes Spells Doom For Chiang Currency

Owing to the recent decision of the National Government to replace the old Fapi or the Chungking Dollar with Federal Reserve Bank notes and to demonetize the old Fapi within the territory now under the jurisdiction of the National Government, a large stride has now been made toward general peace advocated by President Wang Ching-wei, according to Domei.

The War of Greater East Asia has completely isolated the Chiang regime from Anglo-American aid due to which the Chungking Dollar has in the past been able to maintain its value, and this will have the effect of bringing about a speedy collapse of the Chungking Dollar, for after all currency has no value unless it can be exchanged for commodities. Whatever great loans the United States may make to Chungking, they will be useless in maintaining the value of the old Fapi or Chungking Dollar unless they have the necessary backing. . . foreign trade.

People Were Misled

The old Fapi in the past received the support of the Chinese people, because, firstly, the Chinese people who were englamored by Chungking propaganda about its final victory then believed that the Chungking Dollar was the only legal tender of China; secondly, the new paper money of the Federal Reserve Bank did not fully circulate among the people, and their daily life was dependent upon the Chungking Dollar, and on the other hand, Japan purchased materials from the hinterland of China by the old Fapi or Chungking Dollar; and thirdly because unless with the old Fapi it was impossible to buy British and

(Continued on Page 2)

BIG PROGRESS MADE BY MANCHOU STATE IN ECONOMIC FIELD

Nation Is Not Only Japan's Supplier of Food, Iron and Coal but Also Granary of East Asia

NORTHERN DEFENSES TIGHT

Bandits Found in Country at Time Empire Was Founded Now Competely Decimated

"Japanese war needs in coal, iron and petroleum can be fully supplied in increasing amounts by Manchoukuo," declared Colonel Hirokuni Fukuyama, chief of the press section of the Kwangtung Army in a radio address Saturday night over JOAK, states Domei.

Having just returned from the Peninsula to confer with central authorities, Colonel Fukuyama said that Manchoukuo is not only Japan's supplier of food, iron and coal but also the granary of East Asia.

Commenting on Manchoukuo's underground resources, he said that petroleum can be supplied to fill all of Japan's needs now, and even after the complete reconstruction of the wells in the occupied territories in the south, Manchoukuoan oil will be an important factor in Japan's war effort due to the proximity of the two countries.

Besides iron, Manchoukuo is richly endowed with plentiful deposits of lead, zinc, copper, light metals and other non-ferrous metals, the reproduction of which will reach their peak with the development of electric power.

Although the production of electric power in Manchoukuo, he said, was formerly thought impractical due to technical difficulties, he revealed that an estimated 7,400,000 kilowatts of electricity can be produced by taking advantage of the potential power of reservoirs besides the many great rivers.

Touching on the development of Manchoukuo's armed forces, he said that concrete evidence of the efficiency of Manchoukuoan troops can be seen in the decrease of bandits.

Brigands totaling 300,000 who roamed the plains of Manchoukuo at the time of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo have been decimated. The national army law was promulgated in April, 1940, followed by the first drafting of conscripts in June the following year, he declared.

Under the national army law, army life was made the training school of the nation and by military education of men of the country a national ideology founded on the spirit in conformity with the principles on which the Empire was established was given birth, he said.

The defense of the north is perfect, he said, and concluded that the people of Japan must put their whole strength into the mission for the attainment of the ideal of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

SEMARANG NEWSPAPER TO ROLL AGAIN SOON

Malayan Language Journal Will Start Publication From July 1

Domei

BATAVIA, June 28.—Residents of Semarang, where publication of all newspapers has been prohibited since the Japanese occupation of Java, were delighted to learn today that the Malay language newspaper, Sinarbaroe (New Light) will start rolling off the presses from July 1.

Mr. Boentaran, former head of the Java Sanitation Bureau and chairman of the citizens' committee of Semarang, has been appointed president of the new venture and Mr. Tjioekienhwe (or Chou Kin-shui) a Chinese and former editor of the Malayan language paper Mata Hari, will fill the post of chief editor.

It is recallable that Dutch papers including the Locomotief, one Japanese controlled Malayan language paper, the Sinarselatan, and the above Mata Hari were in existence in Semarang before the war.

15 ALLIED SHIPS SUNK

German Troops Capture 21,000 Men On Eastern Front

Domei

BERLIN, June 27.—Fifteen Allied warships and merchantmen were sunk by a German naval force in the Atlantic and the Arctic Oceans during the 24 hours between June 25 and 26, the German High Command announced today.

Meanwhile, German and Rumanian troops have occupied an important position east of Sebastopol and have taken 21,870 prisoners in addition to many arms and munitions including tanks and guns, according to information reaching here today.

INTREPID JAPANESE TROOPS MARCHING INTO BACOTOD IN NEGROS ISLAND

(Passed by the War Ministry)

SOVIET LAND FORCE AT OSKOL ATTACKED

Fall of Sebastopol Is Only Matter of Time Now as Germans Intensify Bombardment

Domei

BERLIN, June 28.—German chaser and destroyer planes after the fall of Kupiansk and Isjum carried out attacks on enemy columns and positions east of the River Oskol, the German Supreme Command announced today.

Destroyer planes in low altitude attacks machine-gunned and dispersed Soviet troops inflicting severe losses to them.

German light bombers raided railway facilities in the rear of the enemy lines with telling effect and bomb-hits on numerous railway trains and railway installations caused major fire the announcement said.

One hundred and twenty-five Soviet planes were destroyed by German chasers which suffered no losses of their own the communique concluded.

Domei

LISBON, June 27.—Although the Soviet authorities have announced that German forces have been repulsed, the fall of Sebastopol is reported to be a matter of time as the German forces have been attacking the Soviet troops at Sebastopol continuously for 21 days, according to information available here.

At the Kharkov front, the German forces are predominant over the Soviet troops, as the result of which the latter have been compelled to retreat at several points. In cooperation with land units, German air forces are bombing Soviet positions repeatedly. In a certain area, German air units staged 31 aerial combats a day.

A large formation of German planes today bombed Leningrad, inflicting damage on various military facilities.

Planes Over Durban

Domei

LISBON, June 27.—Airplanes of an unknown nationality flew over the city of Durban, South Africa, during the night of June 24, according to a report received here from Durban yesterday quoting an official announcement.

Anti-aircraft batteries immediately went into action when the unknown planes appeared but did not succeed in bringing down any of the intruders, the report said.

Chilean House Rejects Motion to Discontinue Relations With Axis

The Upper House of the Chilean Parliament with absolute majority rejected recently a bill for severing Chile's diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers and also decided to maintain its neutrality, states a Hochi report from Buenos Aires, quoting a dispatch from Santiago, Chile. The same dispatch further added that the Chilean Government in a declaration reaffirmed that it will continue its neutral policy, according to Domei.

SEAMEN TRAINING SCHOOL FOUNDED IN YOKOHAMA

Twenty Cutters of Various Types to Be Built for New Institute

The Yokohama branch of the Maritime Training Institute Construction Committee has commenced construction on a maritime training institute at Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama, with an outlay of ¥750,000 to give maritime training to young men, according to the Yomiuri, states Domei.

On a tract of land covering 6,500 tsubo, a building modelled after a 10,000-ton cruiser, with a floor space of 550 tsubo is under construction. Twenty cutters of various types and ten vessels including sailing boats, motor-launches and others will be built for the new training institute, the Yomiuri said.

The institute, according to the plan, will be able to accomodate about 400 young men, the paper concluded.

Funeral Services Held

Funeral services for the former Minister of Justice Chogoro Miyagi were performed at 1 p.m. Sunday at the Honganji Temple, Tsukiji. Among those present at the service were Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, General Nobuyuki Abe, Raisaburo Hayashi, Matsujiro Koizumi, Ryutaro Nagai and Vice-Admiral Takuzo Godo, according to Domei.

Argentine Chief Resigns

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 27.—The Argentine Parliament today formally accepted the resignation of President Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz.

CONTINUED DEFEATS DISHEARTEN BRITISH

Troops Can't Win Battles So Government Is Attacked for Poor Strategy

CHURCHILL BLAMED MOST

Latest Reverse Suffered on North African Front Causes Consternation

Commenting on the importance of the British defeat in North Africa, Oliver Stewart, noted British commentator, published an article in a recent issue of the London Evening Standard, in which he severely criticized the British Government for its inferior war guidance, says Domei quoting a Yomiuri dispatch from Stockholm.

The gist of his article follows:

"Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Deputy Prime Minister Major Clement Attlee even with their sagacity and slyness will certainly fail to minimize the great blow Britain suffered from the defeat in North Africa.

"The British people have been feeling the imminence of a crisis by the sinking of the Prince of Wales and Repulse, the fall of Hongkong and Singapore, the loss of mastery in the Indian Ocean and the failure of the Anglo-Indian negotiations.

"Prime Minister Churchill after his return from Washington will fail to pacify the dissatisfaction of the nation even with his eloquent speeches.

"The defeat in North Africa has high significance and cannot be minimized as a mere local defeat. The defeat also cannot but be regarded as having created wide ripples in the situation of the world war.

"Gaining various strategic points on the Mediterranean coast, the Axis will undoubtedly endeavor to send reinforcements to North Africa.

"Britain on the other hand has had its Mediterranean route completely cut off because of the loss of these strategic points.

"The only alternative for Britain to defend Egypt is to transfer the British forces in West Asia and India.

"This strategy, however, is utterly impossible in view of the conditions in these areas. The transfer of British forces will signify the

(Continued on Page 2)

NAVY LANDING UNIT OCCUPIES JAOCHOW, VITAL KIANGSI BASE

Capture Is Effected 11 Hours After Same Detachment Reduced Patzunao

SURPRISE TACTICS SCORE

Chungking Troops Thought Rain Would Hold Back Japanese—Were Caught Off Guard

Domei

JAOCHOW, June 28.—Some 11 hours after effecting a landing at Patzunao on the morning of June 26, the landing party of the Japanese Imperial Navy destroyed the 147th Division of the Chungking 21st Army and on the same evening occupied Jaochow, important stronghold on Lake Poyang, Kiangsi Province.

On the following day, the Japanese Fleet on the Yangtze entered Jaochow harbor and the commander of the Fleet, accompanied by his staff officers, landed and reviewed the landing units.

The operation resulted in 200 enemy dead left on the battlefield and the capture of 50 prisoners as well as a large number of arms and war materials.

Rain Aids Japanese

Torrential rains, rare in Kiangsi, proved to be a godsend to the Japanese troops in the present operations in the Chekiang-Kiangsi sectors, declared the Asahi's war correspondent Saturday in a dispatch from Kweiki, Kiangsi Province, reports Domei.

The water in all rivers in the areas flowing into Lake Poyang rose seven or eight feet from the continuous downpour almost from the day the new Japanese campaigns were started on May 31.

The Chinese as usual, he said, expected the weather to hold up the Japanese and were caught off guard in every battle, losing Yintang, Tsinsien, Linchwan, Tungheung, Tsungjen, Kinki and Kweiki in quick succession as the Japanese advance gained momentum.

Commenting on his observations during his trip from the front lines in southern Kiangsi to the front in the northern section, the correspondent said that he was pleasantly surprised to find that the Chinese had unwittingly paved the way for the Japanese troops in boats by blasting out the roads that crisscrossed the sector. Not only Providence but, ironically, the Chinese themselves contributed to the smooth advance of the Japanese.

Far from having their rear communications cut off as the Chinese had apparently expected, the Japanese advance was actually facilitated by the flood which made it an easy matter for supplies to reach the advance forces over the watery expanses whereas on dry land, communications with the rear are fairly difficult to keep up particularly when the speed of the front line forces is great, he said.

When he arrived at the northern Kiangsi front on June 23, three days after leaving the southern lines, he said he just caught the first train out of the western terminal of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway that was leaving for Kweiki laden with supplies for the front. Although the train at present is operating between a distance of a mere 17 kilometers, running between Yintang and Kweiki, Kinki was the main artery on which the Chinese Third War Zone depended for its existence before the Japanese occupied it, he said.

As the train sped on its short journey to Kweiki, the correspondent said that it seemed to him the funeral dirge of the Chungking forces in Kiangsi were being clicked out in the whirling wheels of the train.

Chiang 27th Army Doomed

Scattered remnant forces of the defeated 27th Army now in disorderly retreat in south Shangsi Province are reported to have been completely encircled by superior Japanese Forces, according to a Yomiuri dispatch from south Shangsi Front, reports Domei.

After the Japanese occupation of Lingchwan, seat of the Headquarters of the 27th Army, General Liu-chin, the Commander, fled into the Tahshing mountains accompanied by a handful of men, the report said.

General Liu-chin who succeeded General Fan Han-chieh is reported by the Yomiuri to be of a ferocious nature and exceedingly unpopular with his subordinates who are mostly southern Chinese, the report said, adding that the total collapse of the remnant enemy forces encircled near the eastern frontiers of Shangsi is imminent.

Chungking Remnants Routed

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN SHANSI, June 27.—Remnants of the Chungking 8th Division were attacked and routed by powerful Japanese units at a point 27 kilometers north of Lingchwan in Shansi Province, ac-

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SANATORIUM BUILT FOR WOUNDED MEN

General Terauchi Visits Dalat To Encourage Japanese Invalids

General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, recently visited the sanitorium on the lakeside in the mountain resort of Dalat, situated south of French Indo-China, 1,500 meters above the sea level, reports the Asahi. Here, the Japanese military officers and soldiers who are unfortunately abed with tropical fever, are placed under medical care. General Terauchi visited the sanitorium with the dual purpose of inspecting the newly built sanitorium and of giving encouragement to the sick. The account on the sanitorium and General Terauchi's visit was dispatched by an Asahi correspondent in Dalat, which follows:

General Terauchi, upon coming back from his aerial inspection of Java and Bali Islands, visited the sanitorium one morning, a few days ago. When he disembarked from his plane the tropical sun was just up and the town was still covered with morning mist. Looking at the primroses and other wild flowers in full bloom, he told the reporter that he felt as if he were back in Japan. The pine trees along the shores of the lake and the cedar trees must have reminded him of the mountains and woods in his homeland, because he stood there for a while admiring the beautiful landscape.

The sanitorium built on an area of 15,000 tsubo consists of twelve buildings. Thanks to the cooperation of the French Indo-China authorities it is provided with a surgery, up-to-date equipment and sun-ray facilities. In consideration of the difficulty of the transportation of fresh foodstuff to this mountain resort, the self-sufficiency policy has been adopted in the production of meat, vegetables and other daily necessities, all the available space around the sanitorium being cultivated.

Dalat is an ideal place for the sick, the average temperature through the year running not higher than 18 degrees, and green open fields spreading far to all directions. It is cool enough to wear woolen underwear in the morning and in the evening. On the fields all kinds of wild flowers are seen blooming all the year round, while the streets are lined with cherry-trees on both sides, which bloom twice a year.

General Terauchi, after having made a careful inspection, looked satisfied with the general conditions and equipment. He gave the sick his encouraging words, urging them to keep up their spirits and conquer illness as quickly as they could. He also thanked and encouraged the doctors and staff members before he descended the mountain.

In Dalat he visited the Pasteur Biological Research Institute which is managed by a French doctor who is an earnest cooperator of the Japanese in his medical service.

CHANDRA BOSE PROTESTS TO RECENT BRITISH ACT

Suppression of Forward Block Will Not Stop Independence Movement, Indian Says

Since the Forward Block of the Radicalists of the Indian National Congress has its roots in the Indian masses, and is composed of all classes of natives, no matter how severe the British suppression may become, it will not dampen the spirit of party nor will it prevent the movement of the party, said Subhas Chandra Bose, former president of the Indian National Congress, in his protest on June 25 against the recent prohibition and suppression of the party, according to the Hochi dispatch from Berlin, states Domei.

"It is nothing new for me to hear that the British authorities do not regard the Forward Block as lawful. This will show not only how the British Government will treat Indian patriots, but also prove that it is taking the movement of the party as that of the pioneers for the independence of India." Mr. Bose continued. "No doubt many members of the party will be arrested, but that will only increase the anti-British sentiment among the natives," Mr. Bose added.

Axis Forces Reach Matruh in Egypt; Enemy Contacted

(Continued From Page 1)

that, three enemy planes were shot down by the Axis forces.

Enemy Units Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, June 28.—In North Africa, German bomber and Stuka formations bombed strong enemy mechanized formations south and east of Mersa Matruh, official army quarters disclosed.

The British forces were dispersed and heavy losses were inflicted on them while German fighters shot down 27 enemy planes including two American "Tomahawks." No German plane was lost.

There is no doubt that the Luftwaffe is still dominating the area over North Africa and the British assertion that the British air force had regained supremacy in the air is absolutely untrue, the same circle stressed.

AIRMEN SNATCH A HASTY MEAL ON THE CHEKIANG FRONT

(Passed by the War Ministry)

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Japan Bombards American Mainland

Japanese submarines suddenly appeared off the Canadian coast on the night of June 20 and bombarded military facilities at the southern end of Vancouver Island, creating a panic up and down the entire North American coast. Before the population could recover from their terror, Japanese submarines also appeared off the Oregon coast several hundred miles to the south the following night and carried out two successive bombardments of military establishments near the mouth of the Columbia River.

A few days later, Imperial Headquarters released an announcement of the occupation of Kiska and Attu Islands in the Aleutians by Japanese Army and Navy Forces on June 7 and 8 respectively, while detailed accounts and pictures of the entire Aleutian campaign simultaneously became available to the Japanese public.

While the attention of the Japanese public was focused on the spectacular attacks on the Western Hemisphere, other units of the Japanese armed forces continued their large-scale offensive in China and Japanese submarines proceeded to sink three British ships near Bombay.

Thailand Celebrates Holiday

In a three day fete starting June 23, Thailand celebrated the 10th anniversary of the bloodless revolution which had placed the present regime in power. Led by Luang Pibul Songgram, present Premier, and Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena, former Premier, the revolution marked the beginning of the renovation of Thailand's national life which has culminated in her joining with Japan to drive out Anglo-American influence and to build a New Order in East Asia.

In Tokyo as well as in Bangkok, prominent Japanese statesmen together with Axis diplomats joined with the Thai officials in exchanging felicitations.

Grand Mission to Thailand Announced

Koki Hirota, former Premier and Foreign Minister and one of the most distinguished figures in modern Japanese history, was chosen last week as Grand Envoy to head the forthcoming Japanese Grand Mission to Thailand for Felicitation on the Japan-Thai Alliance. Yasukichi Yatabe, former Minister to Thailand, will accompany Mr. Hirota as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. The Mission will be in the nature of a return of courtesy for the recent visit to Japan of Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena heading the Thai Mission of Congratulation.

The announcement of the forthcoming Grand Mission followed by a few days the disclosure that the Bank of Japan had agreed to lend the Thai Government ¥200,000,000 for use as specie reserve.

Indian Patriots Push Independence

Thousands of Indian patriots from all over Asia crowded into Bangkok on June 15 for a congress called to discuss practical measures for ousting the British completely from India. Rash Behari Bose, noted independent leader, delivered the keynote address while assurances of sympathy came from the leading statesmen of Japan and Thailand.

Meanwhile, as uprisings which had started in Sind continued to spread to other parts of the country, the British authorities tried to cajole the Indians into remaining docile to the British rule. The visit of the Duke of Gloucester to India at this time was being regarded in informed circles as a continuation of the British strategem represented earlier by the visit of Sir Stafford Cripps which the Indian people had once already rejected.

Diplomat Exchange Ship Sails

American diplomats and others resident in Japan, slated for return to the United States under an exchange agreement, finally sailed from Yokohama on June 25 for Laurenco Marques, Mozambique, in Portuguese South Africa where the exchange is to take place. Japanese diplomats and other nationals being evacuated from North and South America are now reported to be on the high seas on the Swedish steamer Gripsholm.

Allies Disturbed Over China Front

In an attempt to distract world attention away from the crushing British collapse in North Africa, Winston Churchill apparently appealed at the Pacific War Council meeting in Washington on June 26 for increased Allied military activity in China. T. V. Soong, Chungking's Minister of Foreign Affairs, is reported to have demurred that nothing could be done in China without support on a large scale from the United States. To questioners after the meeting, Soong curtly refused to disclose whether President Roosevelt had given assurances that such support would be forthcoming. The London Times, commenting editorially, pointed out however that no effective Allied support could be sent to Chungking as long as Japan controlled all practicable lanes of transportation between Chungking and the outside world.

Waseda Cops Baseball Classic

Tens of thousands of Tokyo-ites found time despite the war to witness Waseda University cop the annual baseball classic against its ancient rival Keio on June 21. Coming from behind, the Waseda nine finally emerged victorious in the final game of the classic spring series of the "Big Six" University League which had the sports world of Japan agog for weeks by a score of 5 to 3.

Japan Frees Filipino Prisoners

In an unprecedented act of generosity, the Japanese Army has agreed to parole all wounded and sick Filipino prisoners of war so that they may return to their homes, it was announced on June 24. This action follows the earlier release of Filipino Prisoners who are sons or brothers of Filipinos who have rendered friendly services to the Japanese Forces.

Complete Collapse Of Old Fapi Nears

(Continued From Page 1)

American exchanges for the importation of materials.

However, the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has completely wiped out these factors, and it is, therefore, only natural that the value of the Chungking Dollar should have tobogganed. It was most timely that at this opportunity the National Government at Nanking should have unified the currency, thereby marking an epoch in the currency war with Chungking and protecting the interests of the Chinese people.

The Chiang regime is doing everything possible to closet the skeleton of its financial poverty, but full reports have been sent to America and Britain regarding the distraught financial circumstances of the Chungking regime even to the smallest figure by both British and American financial advisers in Chungking.

Huge Expenditures

According to information available, the expenditure of the Chungking regime last year reached 15,000,000,000 yuan which amount was raised by issuance of notes, with the result that the total amount of the issuance of the old Fapi aggregated 23,000,000,000 yuan.

Prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict the note issue only reached 1,000,000,000 yuan, and in the middle of last year the note issue figured 12,000,000,000 yuan. It is, therefore, easy to imagine how intense has been the inflation of the currency circulation. The skyrocketing of prices in the hinterland bears eloquent testimony to this.

During last year Chungking obtained fairly large supplies of arms and ammunition through the Burma artery, but as resistance against Japan demanded more and more materials, Chungking issued an enormous amount of Fapi notes for purchasing them, and as Chungking will have to purchase more materials this year, by issuing more notes, vicious inflation is destined to follow, which is also bound to lead to bankruptcy of the Chungking regime.

Six Spitfires Downed

Domei

BERLIN, June 28.—Some British bombers escorted by Spitfires penetrated into the areas of Le Havre on the afternoon of June 26, according to the German High Command.

German Focke Wulf machines engaged the enemy formation in fierce aerial combats over the Channel which lasted for four hours. German chasers brought down six Spitfires, the communique concluded.

Soviet Mines Dug Out

Domei

BERLIN, June 26.—German and Rumanian sappers have dug out and rendered harmless more than 96,000 mines in the fighting around Sebastopol, according to the German High Command.

Continued Defeats Dishearten British

(Continued From Page 1)

weakening of British strength on one hand and the increase of Axis influence on the other hand.

"Viewing the British war situation from this standpoint, it may be said that the British forces in India and North Africa have been completely stranded.

"Should Suez fall into German hands it would spell the collapse of West Asia which is the only remaining British stronghold and also the fall of British prestige.

"Who is responsible for leading Britain to such a plight? It is by no means the British people who are serving the country with their blood, tears and sweat. I intend to loudly criticize the person responsible for the fate of the British nation."

Allies Are Uneasy

The uneasiness prevailing among the Allied nations over the North African war situation was reflected in the editorial of the New York Times dated June 25, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Berlin, reports Domei.

The New York Times stated as follows:

"A dark cloud is again hovering over the desert zone in North Africa as the Axis troops are advancing deep into Egypt, the only stronghold for Britain between the British Isles and India. It is also a barricade preventing Japan from connecting with Germany and Italy. The Allied nations should defend Egypt through every possible measure."

Meanwhile, all other papers maintained that General Sir Archibald Wavell should be recalled to North Africa from India. According to a report from Cairo, General Wavell is already commanding the British troops in Western Africa.

MEN OF CHARACTER DESIRED IN SOUTH

Trickery of Anglo-Saxons Was Principal Reason Why Natives Hated Americans, British

Japan has achieved overwhelming victories in the battles against the allied nations, but now she is facing the more difficult task of constructing the Co-Prosperity Sphere in the Southern regions. Two Japanese women, Mrs. Toyoko Sagawa, wife of Dr. Michiya Sagawa, who lived in Palembang for the last 28 years and Miss Suzuko Tanaka, private secretary to a German who owns a rubber plantation in Palembang called on the office of the Sumatra Association in the Hochi Building and revealed to a Hochi reporter why Britain, the United States, and the Dutch were not able to lay firm foundations in the South while occupying the areas and at the same time they warned the Japanese people who are to come to the South, not to take the same steps as those taken by the Europeans.

Mrs. Sagawa and Miss Tanaka related as follows; "We are not particularly thinking of taking up the same vocation as the ones we had before the war. Whatever we do, we hope to establish the land of bliss in the South with the cooperation of the native people who were freed from the oppression of the Europeans. We can easily explain the reason why the Europeans were forced to retreat within such a short time, leaving their hundred years work behind. They preached "justice and love to all humanity" as their slogan, but their treatment of the native people and their method of exploitation were exactly contrary to their slogan. The Europeans are of dual personality who spoke sugar coated words and acted like demons. It is quite natural that they could not win the admiration and devotion of the naive people. They obeyed the European not from their love but from their fear of further oppression to be put on them if they did not obey."

Mrs. Sagawa and Miss Tanaka, speaking on the character of the native people said, "We have lived among the native people long enough to know their character. Being religious people, they never cheat other people, and firmly believe that to tell any kind of lies is against the will of God. If they know they are cheated they lose their faith in the liars and more than that they secretly pledge revenge on them, though outwardly they show obedience and respect to their superiors. On the contrary if they are spoken to and consulted, honestly and eagerly, they are willing to make some sacrifice. The Europeans have so long cheated the native people in order to enrich their mother countries that their own policy finally led them to their destruction."

In the end they emphasized the importance of the attitude of the people coming to the South saying, "Those who come to the South should go with a firm determination to become leaders of the Asiatic race, with 'justice and faith,' a slogan to which they should live up to the end."

The Vice-President of the Association was greatly moved by the earnest advice given by the two women and expressed his intention of training the people along that line.

MISSION TO THAILAND GIVEN SEND-OFF FETE

Special Envoys Hirota and Yatabe Are Honored by Foreign Minister

Koki Hirota, special envoy of the Japanese Grand Mission to Thailand, Yasukichi Yatabe, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and members of their suite were honored at a send-off dinner held at 6:30 p.m. Saturday under the auspicies of Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo at the Foreign Minister's official residence, reports Domei.

This delegation will visit Thailand to express their appreciation for the recent Thai Mission which made a special call here a short time ago.

Those present at the dinner were H. E. Nai Direk Chayanama, Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, H. E. Nai Vanich Panananda, Chief Delegate of the Thai Economic Mission and other officials of the Thai Embassy, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, Foreign Vice-Minister Haruhiko Nishi and bureau directors of the Foreign Office, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the General Staff, Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information, Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan and other dignitaries.

In the Periodicals

Koron, Vol. 5, No. 7, July, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Daiichi Koron-sha, Tokyo. Price 90 sen. Feature articles: Tradition and Youth, History of Patriots, National Literature and Youth, History of Japanese Poets, Japanese Sense of Responsibility, Five-Year History of Greater East Asia.

Soldier's Filial Love Models Life of Mother; Maternal Sacrifices Sow Seed of Bushido

In the wake of previous episodes of gallantry by men of Japan's fighting forces who died battling in areas spread throughout the vast expanse of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and of the gentle but striking influence of their mothers who guided their youthful careers toward the Way of Knighthood, comes yet another tale, brought by the Asahi, of the unselfish love, maternal and filial, portrayed by Mrs. Kiku Kono and her soldier son, Sergeant Kazu Kono who sacrificed his life on June 29 in Malaya.

Relating reminiscences of both her life and that of her son, Mrs. Kono, mother of the late Sergeant told the reporter that before he left home for the front, her son recorded the popular song of soldiers "Roei no Uta—Song of the Bivouac—which he sang himself and which he left with her as a souvenir. Since the death of her only boy, the deceased sergeant, she has been consoling herself by listening to the strains of that same song carrying though the air the voice of her deceased son as well as by fond recollections of the past as she gazes long at his framed photograph in her possession, says the Asahi.

Having lost her husband when her son was only a small child, continued Mrs. Kono, she determined to bring him up to be a soldier. After he had completed his compulsory education, and unable to afford him the expenses for the continuation of his education at a middle school, he had, sadly remarked Mrs. Kono, to continue his studies by means of a correspondence course, the only available means at his disposal.

In the course of those two years he was also sent to the fencing hall attached to the Kameido Police Station for lessons in fencing while she obtained work at the factory where in a previous accident she lost the four fingers of her right hand. At the age of 15 years, after two years of diligent practice, he received his "first grade" and then registered at the Kobukan, a fencing hall in Komagome, Hongo, where he continued his training for the succeeding six years till he passed the physical examination for conscription four years ago. At that time he received the "fourth grade" in fencing.

Before he was enlisted for service in the Army Sergeant Kono, was employed at an oil manufactory where he was known to be a model worker. Prior to his departure for the front, he took his mother, one day, to the Yasukuni Shrine and it was on the way home that he made the vocal reproduction of the "Song of the Bivouac".

After his departure, says the correspondent, her eager desire to write to her son prompted her to practise writing with her left hand. Receiving her letters thus written, he wept over them and sent her envelopes with his own addresses in order to save her the labor of much writing. In the last letter he wrote his mother, he mentioned that every time he looked at the moon he was filled with thoughts of her and her welfare. Soon after he had written this letter, he was killed at the front and his soul is now enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine.

Showing the last letter she had received to the Asahi reporter, Mrs. Kono said that she could not forget him who, before his departure, bravely said to her, "If you should at any time desire to see me, look at my photograph. If you should want to hear my voice, listen to the record. And, if you want to speak to me, go to the Yasukuni Shrine where you will find me." "Though he is my son, I am making him the model of my life, concluded Mrs. Kono.

NEW RULING DECIDED FOR INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT CO.

Will Be Promulgated on July 1, To Be Effective the Following Day

With the formal decision of the Government at the Cabinet sitting held on Friday, the revised regulations concerning the enforcement of the law relative to the Industrial Equipment Corporation will be promulgated on July 1, effective the following day, it is learned, the Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun revealed.

The primary object of revision of the regulations is said to lie in plainly stipulating the limit of powers of the two Ministers of Commerce and Industry and also Communications, regarding the meaning of the "Government" involved in the provisions of the Industrial Equipment Corporation Law.

Highlights of the revised regulations are listed as follows:

1. With the ultimate object of enabling the said Corporation to function in a most effective manner, the basic matters such as those concerning the articles, officials and management of the Corporation will be placed under the joint control of the two Ministers of Commerce-Industry and Communications.

1. Shipping, maritime machinery and fittings, and the affairs regarding their manufacturing facilities will belong to the jurisdiction of the Communications Minister, while matters excepting these will be taken charge of by the Commerce and Industry Minister.

1. The appointment of the President and Vice-President of the same Corporation will be made by the Cabinet on the recommendation of the two said Ministers. The directors and superintendents are to be nominated by the two Ministers.

Consequent upon the forthcoming enforcement of the revised regulations, two departments of shipping and shipping facilities are expected to be created in the Industrial Equipment Corporation, for which two additional directors will be appointed shortly.

In this connection, Vice-Admiral Toru Suzuki, retired, and Sadaichi Yamane, former director of the Light-House Bureau of the Communications Ministry, are mentioned as the most powerful candidates for the directorship.

Suner in Paris

Domei

PARIS, June 27.—Ramon Serrano Suner, Spanish Foreign Minister, arrived here this morning on his way home from his inspection tour in Italy.

He is expected to return to Spain direct from Paris.

Japanese Soldiers In Philippines Look To Happy New Year

Domei

MANILA, June 27.—Happy smiles beam over the faces of the Japanese soldiers with the thought of being able to eat New Year's "mochi" (glutinous rice cakes) in the Philippines as the Japanese Military authorities have decided to plant rice in approximately 70 acres, exclusively for the soldiers. The Japanese Military authorities recently discovered that glutinous rice, which is the material for "mochi," can be grown in the Philippine Islands. It is understood that rice planting will be initiated shortly. (In Japan, "mochi" dishes are associated with New Year celebrations.)

2nd Front Gesture Termed Mere Hoax

(Continued From Page 1)

very grave as the motion of the vote was signed by leading figures of the Conservative, Labor and Liberal Parties, points out the Chugai Shogyo, according to Domei.

It is obvious that those who are denouncing the Prime Minister are aiming to divest him of his war commanding authority.

British military circles were strongly opposing the Prime Minister for holding the authority. A demand that the Prime Minister's war commanding authority be shifted to some servicemen who are free from political responsibility came to be loudly voiced.

The British defeat in Libya means a crisis in Egypt and simultaneously the crisis in Egypt signifies a menace to the Mediterranean and West Asia. Thus, the frequent British reverses will accelerate the Indian Independence, the paper pointed out.

The Anglo-American camp is steadily being menaced politically and militarily. Unless the camp takes some counter measures it will never be able to pull through the crisis. The cause of the British Prime Minister's talk with the American President at Washington is traceable to such political situation, the Chugai said.

If the conference should end in failure Churchill's prestige will crumble, the Chugai stated, adding, the collapse of the Churchill cabinet will not mean the surrender of Britain.

However, the British political unrest eloquently demonstrates the embarrassment of the Anglo-American camp, the commercial daily concluded.

NAVY LANDING UNIT OCCUPIES JAOCHOW

(Continued From Page 1)

cording to field dispatches reaching here today.

In the fighting, the enemy abandoned 300 dead, while spoils of war taken by Japanese troops included two trench mortars, four heavy machine-guns, ten light machine-guns and 180 rifles, it was further reported.

Meanwhile, other Chungking remnants numbering approximately 450 men, were routed by another Japanese Unit at a point 20 kilometers south of Lingchwan, the field dispatches revealed. Still other Japanese columns are now pursuing Chungking remnants belonging to the 27th Group Army which are fleeing toward the Honan provincial border, it was reported.

Striking War Results

Domei

PEKING, June 27.—A total of 49,631 enemy troops have been killed, while 49,846 others have been taken prisoners by Japanese troops on the North China fronts during the past six months, it was revealed here this afternoon by the commanding officer of a certain Japanese Unit in an interview with the press.

He disclosed that Japanese Forces seized 303 trench mortars, 59 heavy machine-guns, 661 light machine-guns, 32,570 rifles, 562 automatic rifles, 6,710 revolvers and other arms and munitions.

Pointing out the significance of such signal war results at this time, the officer declared that these results are not inferior to those in the Battle of the Middle Plain in the summer of last year.

Japanese punitive operations against Chungking and Communist troops, he stressed, are making steady progress and the foundation for the establishment of peace and order in North China has been laid.

Extolling the activities of the Nanking troops, the officer declared that they were obtaining splendid war results in their separate operations against anti-Japanese troops.

He further stated that about 20,000 enemy troops have been surrounded by Japanese Forces in the Hopei-Shansi-Honan border area and an enveloping attack is now in progress.

U. S. SENATE CRITICIZES BRITISH WAR CONDUCT

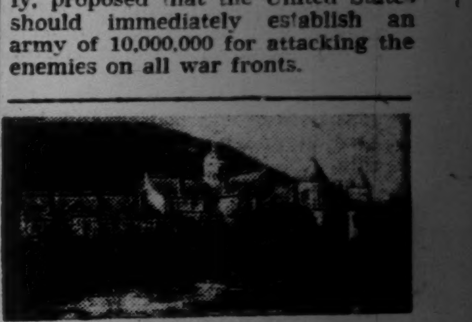
Non-Confidence in Efficiency Is Publicly Expressed For First Time

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 27.—The non-confidence of the American people in the efficiency of the allied conduct of warfare was publicly expressed for the first time at a meeting of the Senate on June 23, according to a report reaching here from Washington.

Senator Allen Ellender demanded that President Roosevelt should immediately be made the leader of common warfare of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. He said that the British soldiers are sitting passively in the British Isles waiting for an attack which may never come.

Senator Josh Lee, stating that the British conduct of warfare should not be criticised too strongly, proposed that the United States should immediately establish an army of 10,000,000 for attacking the enemies on all war fronts.



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5, Koraibasi, Higasi-ku, Osaka

Mukden, Peking, Shanghai, Canton

Detailed explanations sent on request.

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
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LONDON CONCERNED OVER SPAIN'S MOVE

British Circles Fear Libyan Defeat Will Decide Madrid's Attitude in Favor of Axis

The London authorities are openly expressing concern over the belief prevalent in Spain that she now faces the best opportunity of breaking from the chain of Anglo-American economic bondage, the Yomiuri reported from Stockholm on the basis of London advices, states Domei.

The smashing British reverses in Libya and the current visit to Italy of Spanish Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suner, the dispatch said, are causing serious repercussions in British government circles inasmuch as these events are likely to decide Spain's attitude toward the current conflict in Europe.

In this connection, it is recalled that Spain has mobilized 15,000 anti-Communist volunteers to the German-Soviet front. In addition, Foreign Minister Suner declared toward the end of last April that Spain would offer Germany and Italy positive cooperation in pursuit of her pro-Axis policy, the report asserted.

According to the advices, British official quarters in London are seriously concerned with the British defense line in the Mediterranean as not only the Axis forces are continuing their blitz advance on the Libyan front, but the German fighting services are overwhelming the Soviet troops in the Donetz and Crimea areas, thereby placing the Axis forces in a position to launch flanking attacks against the British from north and south.

Several Possibilities

Uneasiness is mounting in London, the report revealed, in the light of several possibilities.

In the first place, the report asserted, Spain holds the key to the naval base at Gibraltar, and if she should take hostile action against the British forces, the British fleet in the Mediterranean would turn into a "living corpse." The British position in that area would then be completely jeopardized.

Secondly, Spain's hostility toward the Allied Powers would minimize the possibility of the Allied forces forming a second front in Europe which has been vaunted by Allied propagandists since the conclusion of the Anglo-Soviet collaboration pact and the American-Soviet lease-lend agreement.

Thirdly, the French people would be pushed by Spain's belligerency toward the Allies to extend their wholehearted collaboration to Germany in the conduct of the current war.

Fourthly, once Spain turns positively against the Allied countries, it is likely that the Axis Powers will take over the defense of such strategic points as Cape Verde, Canary, and Azores Islands which command Allied communication lines between Great Britain and the United States and Great Britain and Australia.

In the face of these possibilities, the London authorities are closely watching developments of the Suner mission in Italy.

GERMAN SYSTEM SUCCEEDS AMONG SOVIET AGRARIANS

Causes Considerable Shock to British Propaganda, States German Economic Report

Special

BERLIN, June 21.—The introduction of the German agrarian order in the occupied eastern territories had for a start caused quite a shock to Soviet Russian and British propaganda, states the German Economic Report of June 17.

It took some time until the propaganda strategists of the two partners of the London Treaty had overcome their symptoms of paralysis. Despite hard thinking they subsequently devised no better counter-propaganda than the assertion that this German agrarian order would remain on paper only and could not be put into practical effect. In view of these assertions it is therefore especially interesting to note that already quite a number of positive figures regarding the progress of this agrarian order, with the putting into effect of which a start was made immediately after it had been announced, have become known.

One learns that in the district of Dnepropetrovsk alone up to the beginning of May the increase of tillable land had been carried out on 112,000 farms. Until March 31, already roughly 5,000 hectares of land had been allotted in conformity with the agrarian order, and up to April 30, another 8,400 families were allotted land, in addition to which 5,400 families received free land on lease.

Likewise the fact that each of the former Colchoses comprised on an average 100 to 200 individual farm-steads goes to show how much work has already been done in a comparatively short time in the foregoing district alone and also demonstrates how rapidly and thoroughly the putting into effect of the agrarian order is pursued by the Germans under the employment of all available forces.

Details of Loan Completed

Minor details of the $50,000,000 donation to the Japanese authorities from Chinese merchants in Shonan City were worked out in a meeting held Saturday in the port city, according to an Asahi dispatch received from Shonan, states Domei.

SHONANTO POLICE LINE UP FOR INSPECTION

Entrusted with the mission of maintaining peace and order in the reconstructed city of Shonan are these policemen who comprise Malayans, Indians and Chinese. A Japanese officer is seen inspecting them. (Passed by the Board of Information).

Press Comments

Sunday, June 28

ASAHI—Britain and Crisis in Western Asia
KOKUMIN—American Ambitions in Britain
NICHI NICHI—North African Defeat
YOMIURI—Greater East Asia and Education

Britain and Crisis in Western Asia

ASAHI—Before the vigorous onrush of the Italo-German forces in North Africa, Egypt is now exposed to a serious danger again, and consequently much apprehension has begun to be entertained as regards the fate of the port of Alexandria and the Suez Canal. The Eighth British army, which was beaten in Libya, is all but annihilated, while the Egyptian Garrison is anything but strong. In such circumstances, the aid of the Ninth British army in Syria and the Tenth Army in Iraq and Iran will have to be called in in order to defend Egypt, but it is open to doubt whether the desired reinforcements can be secured in time. Even if the transfer of these British troops may be effected, it will not fail to affect Britain's position in Syria, Iraq, Iran and even Turkey.

The British Empire is now in death agonies. Had the British convoy, which was heavily bombed by the Italian air force off Sardinia on June 13, arrived at Tobruk safely, the British Government might have been able to create a sort of a second front in North Africa, but, as it was, its expectations were rudely disappointed, and the British forces in North Africa suffered a disastrous defeat. It was the Axis Powers, not Britain, which have brought about a solid second front there.

Many causes may be adduced for the present debacle of the British forces in Libya. Among other causes it may be mentioned that General Archibald Wavell, who occupied Cyrenaica in the spring of last year as Commander of the British Army in Western Asia, failed to take Tripoli, with the result that he could not subjugate the whole of Libya. Another important cause is that for political reasons Winston Churchill had to shift a large force from Libya to the Greek front.

Winston Churchill, as both Prime Minister and Minister for Defense, has, of course, committed many grave errors, but it would be difficult for Britain to improve the situation in any way, even if General Archibald Wavell may be appointed Minister for Defense to relieve Winston Churchill of his additional post. It is true that General Wavell saved Egypt in December, 1940, and invaded Libya, but it must be remembered that conditions today in North Africa and in the Mediterranean are vastly different from those which were prevalent then. Moreover, General Wavell is a Commander who suffered a disastrous defeat in the War of Greater East Asia. It is a mistake to attribute the present unprecedentedly serious plight of Britain to the blunders committed by any particular statesman, nor is it correct to expect any particular General to save this situation for Britain. In any case, it is obvious that the British defeat in North Africa is dealing a direct and crippling blow to the British Empire, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the Italo-German forces will bring as heavy pressure to bear on the Allied forces in Western Asia.

American Ambitions in Britain

KOKUMIN—The United States War Department announced on June 25 that American military headquarters had been established in London, with a Major General in charge.

The Major General, upon his arrival in London, told British newspaper reporters who went out to meet him, according to the same source of information, that the establishment of American military headquarters in London was for the purpose of forging closer ties of co-operation between the American and British armed forces. He expressed the conviction that plans for strengthening joint action of the countries' fighting forces would be worked out by the headquarters.

Let us look at the circumstances leading to the establishment of American military headquarters in London.

On June 18, while Britain was facing one of the greatest crises with which it has found itself confronted in its history, Premier Winston Churchill turned up in Washington and held a prolonged conference with President Roosevelt, his third momentous task with the American chief executive.

The turn the war situation has since taken and the state of affairs prevailing in America and Britain at the present time are enough to show what happened at the third Churchill-Roosevelt conference. We might dismiss any statement on that conference or about anything which has resulted from the talk which would not dovetail the actualities of the situation.

The manner in which American military headquarters was opened in London suggests that a scheme for such headquarters was the principal subject which came up for discussion at the Churchill-Roosevelt meeting.

It is easy to imagine that while Mr. Churchill was in Washington he took pains to impress upon President Roosevelt and other leaders of the American administration the necessity of establishing a second front on the European continent as a means of saving Britain. America may see the advisability of establishing a second front in Europe. Whether it has the power to carry out such a plan is a different question.

America is under obligation to render material aid to Britain and the Soviet Union. Is it not America that started the current war? We well remember that from the start of the present war America was wont to call itself an arsenal for the embattled democracies, and that America promised the Soviet Union to establish a second front in Europe in the course of this year. Establishing American military headquarters in London is quite a different thing from establishing a second front on the continent. There is no doubt that the opening of American military headquarters in London was nothing more than an attempt to patch up things.

A shrewd eye will not fail to see that in the background of the establishment of American military headquarters in London was a motive to sell Britain. America has brought Australia under its control for all practical purposes. We should not be surprised if the American military headquarters opened in London worked to make Britain a second Australia.

North African Defeat

NICHI NICHI—Premier Nahas Pasha of Egypt, at the Egyptian Parliament on June 24, stressed that his Government was firmly resolved to keep away from participating in the current World War on the side of Britain.

Since the outbreak of the current war, Britain has strived with every means available to make Egypt participate in the war, but Egypt has consistently maintained its policy of refraining from entering the war.

Even when the Axis forces temporarily retreated from Egypt last summer, the non-participation policy of Egypt was not affected. Now that the Italo-German troops have entered Egypt in a sweeping drive, it is natural that Egypt should become firmer in its principle to keep away from entering the war.

When the British oppression is slackened, the independence movement of Egypt, which has constituted the bottom current of its public opinion since the start of the present World War, will naturally develop to cover the country all over. The British influences in North Africa are now being attacked on both sides by the Axis forces and the independence move in Egypt.

Britain is stressing that Egypt must be defended with every means and power available, because it is the only bulwark between the British homeland and India and at the same time constitutes a "screen" to prevent the contact of Japan with Germany and Italy.

It is reported that a British military commentator recently pointed out that the British convoys were no longer able to penetrate through the Axis blockade line to reinforce the British garrisons posted in east Mediterranean Sea.

To add to the critical condition in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, which constituted the last supply route of the Allies to North Africa, has been controlled by the Japanese Navy. The fact that Britain has recently dispatched a part of its garrisons posted in West Asia to the North African front, testifies that the British army is facing a very critical situation.

The mounting criticism against the Churchill Government now arising from political quarters in London shows that the disastrous defeats suffered in North Africa have greatly shocked the British people.

Considering the current general conditions, it may be said with safety that Premier Churchill will be obliged to leave the post of the Defense Minister. It seems that Britain is striving to relieve the critical situation it is facing by appointing a Defense Minister in full service. The crisis which is threatening Britain at present, however, is not of such nature as can be effected by the mere dexterity of strategy.

As in East Asia, Britain has hitherto maintained its influences in India and West Asia merely by oppression, meanwhile increasing the hostility of the natives against the British.

On the contrary, the Axis Powers aim at the liberation of the hitherto oppressed peoples by shattering the British influence. Not only are the general situations encircling Britain hopeless but the Allies' purpose of war is such that it cannot be justified even by the neutral countries.

Greater East Asia and Education

YOMIURI—The War of Greater East Asia is quite a different thing from any of the wars we have had in the past. In the current war we have to do the fighting and engage in constructive work at the same time. The constructive work we have to carry out is for the most part economic.

Now economic construction has a close bearing on education. This important fact was in the mind of Premier General Hideki Tojo when he ordered the Greater East Asia Construction Commission to make an inquiry into the educational phase of the question of constructing Greater East Asia. The importance of the role to be played by education in the execution of the Greater East Asia scheme was indicated by the action of the Government in deciding to establish in the Cabinet an organ whose function it is to see that men going to the south are fit to perform their duties there.

The statement in which the Premier thanked the national school teachers the other day was timely. He implicity stated that the education imparted in the national schools made possible the great victories which have been achieved by the Imperial Forces in the present War of Greater East Asia. It is a truism that it is not equipment but men that is decisive in a war. We share the sentiment of the Premier when he told the national school teachers that they were expected to put everything into practice.

NIPPON SEISAN DISSOLVES

Members Reunite Under New Organization

The Dai-Nippon Seisan-to, the only remaining political organization since the dissolution of the Tohokai some time ago, voluntarily decided to disband as a political group this morning at a meeting of its national delegates, states Domei.

Although the party will no longer exist as a political group the same members will continue to work for the ideals of East Asia as a purely ideological organization, the Dai-Nippon Ichi Shinkai.

Mitsuru Toyama will act as advisor to the group while Masuzo Yoshida was selected president.

COAL SHORTAGE STILL BRITAIN'S BIG WORRY

Major Lloyd George Hopes to Overcome Present Crisis by Compromises

Special

BERLIN, June 20.—In Great Britain a Ministry of Fuel, Light, and Power has been established, headed by Major Lloyd George, a son of the erstwhile Prime Minister, states the German Political Report.

The first measure of this new Ministry is a new regulation of fuel rationing on the basis of a decrease of the allotments for heating and cooking purposes. Furthermore the British Government is said to have taken control over the British coal mining industry. Whether this measure is a prelude to the nationalization of coal-mines which time and again was demanded by the Labor Party, cannot be stated as yet. For the time being it is only announced that the definite decision regarding the future of the coal-mining industry is left in the hands of Parliament.

These three decrees have interesting backgrounds. Already prior to the war the position of the British coal-mining industry as far as exports to the Nordic countries were concerned, was in a latent crisis. The pushing of Upper-Silesian coal by the Polish Government had decreased the demand for British coal just as much, as the high price demanded for the latter. The living conditions of British miners became steadily worse, while mine-owners were complaining about insufficient profit of the mines. The sale of the city of Cardiff and the vast coal mines in that region by the Marquis of Bute was a visible sign of this crisis.

Deprived of Sales

The conversion of coal burning vessels into oil burners deprived British coal mines of a large percentage of their sales. When the war broke out, more markets were lost, especially in Italy and France. Under the pressure of this development and of many years of unemployment in the coal mining industry a considerable shrinkage in the number of miners had taken place. Tens of thousands of them changed over to other employment, and many others were called up for military duty. When the coal, stocked up prior to the war, had been used up, Britain was suddenly confronted with a new situation. No longer was too much produced, but too little, and so little that not even her home consumption could be taken care of. To this must be added the transport difficulties due to the war. The vast majority of the coal consumed for heating and cooking purposes in London and other large cities was carried there by coastal shipping. The tonnage situation, however, induced many shipowners, especially in tramp shipping to turn away from the haulage of coal to other more remunerative cargoes.

As a result, Great Britain, once the greatest coal exporting country in the world, is today suffering of coal shortage, and in the British coal mining industry, which formerly had one million unemployed, there is today a shortage of about 100,000 miners. In order to cope with this situation it is not only being contemplated to bring the labor which changed over to other industries back into coal mining, but also the employments of miners in coal mines has begun again. The workers tried to profit from this state of affairs by starting strikes and demanding higher wages. Boys employed in these mines, among other things, pointed out that girls of the same age, who were employed in easier factory work, were earning more.

Demand Opposed

The Labor Party likewise is trying to turn this situation to a more profitable one. At its Whitsun convention it demanded anew the nationalization of the mines, which was violently opposed by both Houses. For the question whether the riches of British soil are to belong to a small privileged class or to the whole people is the basical question of all social and economic problems in Britain. Once the nationalization of coal mines will have started, a precedence for a nationalization of railways, shipping, public utilities like gas and electricity, as well as of real estate in cities and in the country will be created, which is feared more than anything by the owning classes.

The entire structure of private property in Britain which is based on medieval feudal rights would be shaken thereby and would open the road to that social revolutionary development which time and again has been demanded by theorists of the extreme left like, for instance, Harold Lasky.

The establishment of a special Coal Ministry and the appointment of Lloyd George's son, who enjoys a good reputation in Welsh mining circles, to this post constitutes an attempt by conservative Winston Churchill to master the coal crisis by some kind of a compromise, which adjourns the entire matter until after the war. For the abovementioned reasons, the Tories are not interested in any fundamental decisions. By means of the well tested practice of "muddling through" they wish to delay a development which in the long run will be inevitable, even as far as Great Britain is concerned.

Java Becomes Lively Equatorial City Thanks to Japanese Officials' Work

With the passing of the hot weather, Java has now entered into its best season of the year, with cool breezes blowing through the coconut trees in the mornings and evenings according to an Asahi report from Batavia, says Domei.

The report said that three months after Japanese occupation, the Military Administration has brought peace and order back to the former Dutch capital and Batavia has begun to resume its former status as a lively little equatorial city.

The many shops, restaurants and theaters lining the busy downtown section of Batavia have replaced their former Dutch and English billboards, marquees and signs with huge Japanese characters, the Asahi dispatch said.

Of course, this change has caused some amusing incidents, the Asahi report said, as one episode was recalled when a shoe-shop made the mistake of putting out a "katsu" instead of "kutsu" sign; thus causing much embarrassment between shop-keeper and customer. In Japanese "kutsu" means shoes or boots while "katsu" means cutlet.

All the shops have plenty of commodities and it is surprising how they are being sold at such low prices, the report said, adding, it is almost unbelievable that four pairs of children's shoes are sold for a mere two yen.

A group of Japanese girls were surprised when they arrived in Batavia on June 23, to have the entire city turn out to welcome them, the Asahi report stated.

In order to help guide future Japanese residents in Java, the military authorities are establishing a guidance bureau, the report concluded.

Readers in Council

(Continued from Page 4)

explained over and over again; how she desires that every nation in the Pacific area should and must cooperate not only for a common and mutual prosperity, but for a true and united peace so that all peoples in this part of the world can live happily together and without fear of future wars.

As regards Japan's policy toward Australia and New Zealand, it was made emphatically clear in Premier Tojo's speech to the Imperial Diet, how he sincerely wishes the leaders of Australia to ponder on what he says, and to courageously decide to cooperate with Japan rather than remain an antagonistic outpost of America and Britain. Nothing could be fairer than these words of his just now, and it clearly shows that Japan has no desire to come to blows with Australia, unless Australia fails to decide on a wiser course than she is following just now. Australia will have every hing to gain and nothing to lose if she will stay out of the war.

The Japanese can live at peace with any nation, and she has proved this wherever her people have set their foot—in Hawaii, California, Brazil, not to speak of Manchoukuo and Korea, and in the greater part of China. The native people of the Orient now clearly understand why Japan is fighting. She is not fighting for territorial ambition, but for justice of the Asiatics so that they can lift up their heads and face the world with equality of opportunity.

E. S. Bell

June 26, 1942

MINISTER HASHIDA IN KOFU

Delivers Lecture to 1,500 School Teachers

Education Minister, Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, arriving at Kofu, Yamanashi Prefecture, at 10:55 a.m. on Sunday, visited the Kofu Shrine and inspected Japanese fencing matches staged by the students of the youth schools of Yamanashi Prefecture from 1 p.m. at the plaza in front of the Maizuru Castle, reports Domei.

The Education Minister gave a lecture at 2 p.m. at the Prefectural Hall to 1,500 teachers who represented various schools in the prefecture.

Dr. Hashida will inspect the schools in Kofu City on Monday and leave for Tokyo at 3:26 p.m. the same day.

CHIANG SEEKS NEW ROUTE

Tibetan Government Approached by Chungking

It was learned that in regard to a new route between Chungking and India which is expected to open shortly, the British Government and the Chungking government together made it known that they recently made a request in this connection to the Tibetan Government, according to the Yomiuri's Stockholm dispatch quoting a Reuters dispatch from New Delhi, reports Domei.

Voice of India

(Continued from Page 4)

that he used the words "Dominion Status" on that occasion in a ceremonial sense, and that he was merely making, what politicians often have to do, an agreeable speech on festive occasions.

Illiteracy Increases

For the past 150 years, Great Brittain has taken no measures to educate the Indians, and there are more Indians illiterate today, than when the British first arrived. Up until 1750 every Indian village had its school, and at least 60 per cent of the people were able to read and write, but today, 90 per cent of India's masses, or 320,000,000 are illiterate.

While Indians under British rule saw their percentage of literacy decrease from 60 to nine per cent, the Japanese achieved 99 per cent literacy in 70 years, while Russia and Turkey achieved wonders in a decade. Despite this fact, the British have succeeded in misleading the world that Indians were total illiterates before they came, and that through their efforts, they had at least succeeded in achieving 9 per cent literacy.

Although English missionaries have always maintained that Great Britain has a "noble mission" in India entrusted to them by God, many Englishmen have divulged the true facts of this "noble mission."

The late Robert Knight acknowledged that India benefited only her masters who had countless numbers of high paying opportunities there. Here was a vast country which could absorb and support richly, the young British manhood just out of school, he said.

Pointing out that India was invaluable to Great Britain, Sir George Chesney warned in his book "India Under Experiment" that Britain must not allow her to go out of her hands for India was her very bread and butter. There were many other Englishmen who frankly disclosed similar views. The dark pages of India's history under British rule is virtually covered with these accounts of exploitation and plunder.

CHOSEN FIREPROOF BRICKS NOW BEING MASSPRODUCED

Experimental Use Reveals Excellence of Product—Bright Possibilities Ahead

Thanks to successful research work and the resources of raw materials lying within easy reach, the fireproof brick industry in Chosen has already stepped into the stage of mass production of neutral fireproof bricks made from andalusite, cyanite and sillimanite, reports the Nippon Kogyo.

Among the concerns connected with this industry are mentioned the names of Shinagawa White Brick, Kurosaki Ceramic Industrial, Kawasaki Ceramic Industrial, Hitachi Iron Works, Asahi Glass, Kyushu Fireproof, Nippon Special Ceramic Industrial, and Toyo Fireproof.

Experimental use of fireproof bricks made from the abovementioned ores reveals their excellent nature, says the paper, and the possibilities are that these bricks are likely to gain better prices than other fireproof bricks on the market, in parallel with the mounting demand felt by consumers for these bricks.

It is learned that the deposits of andalusite, cyanite and sillimanite are being steadily developed by the Chosen Mine Developing Corporation with the positive aid rendered by the Government-General of Chosen in response to a huge demand from the listed concerns for these ores, adds the paper.

Classified Ads.

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RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

WANTED by foreign firm. German mining engineer who is an expert in cobalt and or gold ores. Position offered as employee or adviser according to qualifications. Please apply to Box 239, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED by German firm, reliable young office clerk, preferably with some experience in manufacturing concern. Good chances offered. Apply with particulars to Box 240, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

CHINESE cook, experienced, seeks immediate situation. Has references. Write to Box 238, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 23-4459.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamideri, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 173, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Business Opportunity

EXPORT Jisseki (export record): If you want to sell or buy export Jisseki, please ask us as we have sellers or buyers and act as go-between. Write for confidential interview to Kurasawa Co., 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kamata 3517.

Professional Notices

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MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

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HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station Tel. 57-2890.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 6-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

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Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 5:30, 7:00 a.m.: Noon, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.: Noon, 7 and 10:00 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6, 7:50 a.m.; 2:45 p.m.
Market Reports: 11:30 a.m.: 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

—Morning—

6:30 Morning Talk; Poem Recital.
7:00 Time; News; Wind Music and Trumpet Solo.
8:00 National School Morning Ceremony Hour.
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour; Music.
10:00 Juvenile Hour: Drama "The Firefly and Soldiers."
11:00 National School 1st Class Hour: Drama "The Firefly," by Sensei National School Pupils of Tokyo.

—Afternoon—

12:30 Bikyo Orchestra: Suite "South Wind" (S. Sano).
1:00 Narration: "A Diary of A Farm Village Girl," by Fumiko Noda.
1:30 New Home Life Hour: Serial Talk, "Steady Steps," by Mitsuru Ishii.
2:00 National School Newspaper Hour.
2:30 Music and Radio Exercise For Workers; Talk, "The Industrial Fighters," by Toshihiko Takeda.
4:00 National School Teachers' Hour: Talk "Air Defense," by Captain Shoichi Kitazawa of the War Ministry.

—Evening—

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Talk on Leonardo da Vinci, The Great Italian Genius," by Shiro Izumi.
6:30 Talk, by Shunji Kishimoto; Music.
7:50 News from Germany.
8:00 Radio Drama: "The House Near The Seashore," by Ichijiro Oya, Haruko Sugimura and others.
9:00 News; Narration with Music: "The Hida Way," by Mitsugu Terajima.
10:00 Time; News; International Broadcast From Saigon: "My View on Saigon," by Junzo Imamichi, president of the Japanese Association at Saigon.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1942

The New Thai Minister to Manchoukuo

The appointment of the first Thai Minister to Manchoukuo is welcome news. It is one more sign of the increasing intimacy and cordiality between all the nations of this part of the world which augurs well for the unity and strength of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Japanese nation is particularly pleased that the first Thai Minister to Manchoukuo is a man well known in this country. Major-General Vira Virayodha, for seven years the military attache of the Thai Embassy in Tokyo, should by reason of his long residence in Japan be especially well-qualified to represent his country in Manchoukuo, a nation which enjoys such intimate historical relations with Japan. He is to be congratulated on the honor which has come to him and all good wishes go to him that he may be able to meet his new responsibilities with distinction.

It is indeed fitting that the Government of Thailand has decided thus to open close diplomatic relations with the Government of Manchoukuo. Historically, Thailand and Manchoukuo have a special association with each other, for it may be remembered that in the early days of the Manchurian Incident when the present Empire of Manchoukuo was still in the embryo stage, Thailand showed unusual understanding and appreciation of what was taking place. While the rest of the world ignorantly condemned the course of events in Manchuria and tried to brand Japan as an aggressor, Thailand abstained from voting in the General Assembly of the League of Nations and thus supported Japan in her attitude toward the Manchurian problem. Thus it is that Thailand, of all the countries of the world next to Japan, possesses the best understanding and appreciation of the policies and ideals of the Empire of Manchoukuo. Under the circumstances, it is highly appropriate that this historical relation between Thailand and Manchoukuo should be formally sealed by the opening of a Thai Legation at Hsinking.

In addition to the historical relations between Thailand and Manchoukuo, there are other more immediate and practical reasons for the opening of formal diplomatic relations between the two countries. At the present time, when both Thailand and Manchoukuo are associated with Japan in the greatest crusade in the history of East Asia, when the peoples of all these nations are engaged in the colossal task of driving out the pernicious Anglo-American influence which has held Asia in subjection for so long, it is only proper that the various governments of this region should maintain the closest possible diplomatic relations in order to facilitate the cooperation between each other. It is an element of strength to all three to have Thailand, Japan's great ally to the south, and Manchoukuo, Japan's great ally to the north, bind themselves in closer accord.

Such increasing cooperation between the various countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere constitutes a decided step toward the realization of the object for which the Co-Prosperity Sphere was founded. The basic premises of the Co-Prosperity Sphere plan are perfectly clear. In the past, all the countries of East Asia were more or less subject to Anglo-American exploitation, much to their disadvantage. To drive out this Anglo-American power is the natural common interest of all Asiatic countries. But it is patent that something indigenous must supplant the Anglo-American influence which is to be ousted. A vacuum cannot last. Domination by some new Power would become just as objectionable as the old Anglo-American domination, while the lack of any organization at all with each nation going its own way would be worse than a vacuum; it would only invite the return of an alien domination. The logical solution is the creation of the Co-Prosperity Sphere in which each of the component nations is to have its proper place and be enabled to function in cooperation with each of the others to the mutual benefit and profit of all.

The establishment of direct diplomatic relations between Thailand and Manchoukuo marks a definite step in the construction of the edifice of such a Co-Prosperity Sphere which will redound to the advantage of both countries.

The Truth Sinks Home in Washington

When the Imperial Headquarters first announced the occupation by Japanese Forces of a portion of the Aleutian Islands, the Americans as usual promptly issued a false denial. Not only did the Americans claim that the Japanese announcement was a lie, but President Roosevelt himself went so far as to wise-crack facetiously that "no uninvited guests are present on even a single barren rock in the Aleutians."

But what has happened? As detailed news of the Japanese capture of Kiska and Attu became available all over the world, as pictures and newsreels of the Japanese landing on the Aleutians were witnessed by hundreds of thousands of people fortunate enough to be beyond the jurisdiction of the American censorship, as American refugees from the Aleutians began to trickle back to Seattle and other American homeland ports, the American authorities after several weeks' delay finally admitted the truth of the Japanese achievements.

Despite the efforts of the authorities to minimize the significance of the American setback and to hide the extent of the dissatisfaction on the part of the public, enough information is leaking out of the United States to show that the reaction has been very serious. A dispatch from Australia inadvertently discloses that the American Congress is becoming dangerously restless over the conduct of the war. Criticism is mounting particularly since it appears that far from counter-attacking, the American forces have been helpless to prevent the Japanese from strengthening and extending their hold on the Aleutian Islands.

Caustic reproaches are being heaped upon the government by the critical press, while even the strongest supporters of the administration among the journalistic commentators admit that this is a time of "sober soul-searching." The arrogant cocksureness of the Americans after their false propaganda of the mythical American victories in the Coral Sea and at Midway seems now to have entirely disappeared and gloom seems to have taken its place as the truth has come to be known. But the end is not yet. The Americans are due to have a lot more truths driven home to them before they are through.

Banka, Island of Tin Mines

Banka is an island of the East Indies, off the east coast of Sumatra, across the Banka Strait. On the east, Gaspar Strait, wider, and island-studded separates Banka from Billiton. It is 138 miles in length, 62 wide, and its area, with a few adjacent islands (Lepau, 128 sq.m.), is 4,460 square miles. The soil is somewhat dry and stony, but the greater part of the surface is covered with tropical vegetation, though the virgin forest has almost disappeared, owing to mining and agricultural operation. The hills, of which Maras, in the north, is the highest (2,760 ft.), are covered with vegetation, to their summits. Banka resembles the Malay Peninsula geologically, with formations of granite, Silurian and Devonian slate, frequently covered with sandstone, laterite (of small fertility), and alluvium. There are no volcanoes, the coast is difficult, and the number of anchorages small. The rivers run in deep valleys and in their upper courses, and some in their lower courses, form extensive marshes. Nevertheless many are navigable for nearly 20 miles, owing to the fact that they were once inlets of the sea, and are tidal for some distance. They are used for transport of tin. The Sungei Seland and the Jarin are the largest. Banka is one of the chief tin-producing centers of the world. The ore is found in many river-alluvial deposits, and in the alluvial strata on the slopes of small hills, and is worked exclusively in open cuts. Some deposits, however, extend into the sea, and workings are continued beyond the coast. In 1925-26, the production of tin was 336,750 piculs (1 picul=136.23 lb.), valued at 60,732,542 florins (1 florin=1s. 8d.) and showing a net profit of 43,206,002 florins, the highest recorded since the opening of the mines. The climate is hot, especially from May to August (S. E. Monsoon), but at night, in the hills, it is quite cool. The average mean annual rainfall is 118 in., and the average number of rainy days 159. The wet, and cooler, season is from November to February (N. W. Monsoon). Po., 160, 358, including 68,359 foreign Asiatics, mostly Chinese. The natives (Mohammedans), are composed, mainly, of immigrant Malayan peoples, the aborigines being represented by a few rude hill-tribes, probably of mixed Malay origin, and akin to the Bataks of Sumatra; they live by hunting, fishing, and the collection of forest products: there are also Orang laut. Rice, pepper, (grown by Chinese), gambier, coffee, and coco-nut palms are cultivated. There are over 1,000 miles of roads fit for wheeled traffic, but no railways. The island has cable connection with Sumatra and very frequent and regular steamship communication with Java and Sumatra, and with Shonanto and Penang. The chief town is Pangkal Pinang (pop. 5,696), on the east coast, and the chief port is Muntok, at the north end of Banka Strait. The sultan of Palembang, in Sumatra, ceded Banka to the British in 1810, but in 1814 it was exchanged for Cochin in India, and since that time it has remained Dutch until the Japanese took it over recently.

The VOICE OF INDIA

By Rash Behari Bose

British Exploitation

II

India has always been the object of foreign plunder, but never before has she been in the desperate financial plight that she is in today after two centuries of British exploitation. Some idea of how the entire British Indian Policy was designed to suck the wealth and the very life blood out of India can be gained from a letter which Mahatma Gandhi once sent to the British Viceroy.

In this letter Gandhi reminded the Viceroy that his daily wage was 700 rupees ($252), more than 5,000 times the average Indian's earnings of 2 Annas or 4 cents a day.

Gandhi then went on to say, "I have great regard for you as a man. I do not wish to hurt your feelings. Probably the whole of your salary goes for charity, but the system that provided for such an arrangement deserves to be scrapped summarily."

Stressing that some remedy must be found for immediate relief if India is to live as a nation, and if the slow death by starvation of her people is to stop, Gandhi told the Viceroy that any small reform would require a change in the whole scheme of government, which would be impossible without independence.

Unduly Heavy Taxation

William Digby, an English member of the Indian Civil Service also bared the extent of British exploitation by disclosing that while India's daily per capita income gradually decreased from 2 pence in 1850 to ¾ pence in 1900, her taxes increased until they were four times as much, as that of the Britishers in proportion to their incomes. He also brought to light that the so-called home charges, absorbed the total earnings of 34 days from the annual income of every inhabitant in India.

The guiding principle of the British policy in India is to keep the Indians weak and submissive by robbing them of their land and their meager food, to disarm them and kill their spirit and erase the threat of rebellion; and, thus, to continue her organized plunder. Famines and untold suffering increased under British rule, and the nation was held in virtual slavery, although the world had never heard of British injustice in India.

The lust for gold was the driving force, and the attainment of gold, by justful means or otherwise, was the motto of the East India Company when it attained political hegemony over India. Never a thought was given to the welfare and education of the natives.

The deteriorated situation in India moved even Englishmen, including Sir Montagu Webb, J. D. Cotton, A. O. Hume, and others, who served in India at one time or another, to plead India's cause and appeal for reforms. W. S. Lilly writes in his book "India and its Problems", that there is a rare Indian peasant, if any, who lives a human life of contentment, although a well full of water, a plot of land, and bit of orchard would fulfil all their desires. He adds that the existence for the millions of peasants in India is a constant struggle with starvation, ending too often in defeat. "Their difficulty is not to live human lives, but to live at all, and not die," he said.

Many Natural Resources

India abounds in natural resources, producing and exporting much. She controls the world's jute; she furnishes 51 per cent of the wheat production of the British Empire; 58 per cent of the tea; 73 per cent of the coffee; and almost all the cotton. She is rich in minerals and in coal, and is one of the world's largest producers and exporters of rice. If India were independent, she could be more than self-sufficient, and rid the land of the famines which kill off millions of her population at a time.

But England knows very well that it is very necessary for her to control India for the maintenance of her factories, and to monopolize the Indian market for her manufactured goods.

Sixty-four per cent of Great Britain's total trade is that with her "treasure house" in East Asia. This does not include the interest and the dividends paid on English investments in India the proceeds of which supply the income to hundreds of thousands of English families. The total British investment in India was £35,000,000,000 in 1913.

All this capital is raised in London, and all orders for railway requisites which are a government monopoly are placed exclusively with British manufacturers, even when their goods may be inferior, and higher priced than the others. British financiers also derive enormous profits by manipulations of the silver rupee which is tied to the gold standard because India's entire gold reserve is deposited in England.

Moreover, India has to shoulder the backbreaking burden of paying extravagant pensions to British military and administrative officials after their retirement, which alone amount to £20,000,000. As private remittances are said to amount to an equal sum, there is a total drain of £40,000,000 annually which bears no return whatever, and which continues to impoverish the country.

Although the British point out that they are not militaristic because there is no compulsory military training in India, it is nevertheless a fact that 40 per cent of the national revenue is expended for military purposes. The British constantly maintain an Indian army on war footing, ready to be dispatched to any part of the globe, according to a statement by Lord Curzon.

England has long used India as a training ground for her raw army recruits, who after their training period is up, return to their country to enter the reserve army. Indian taxpayers are obliged even to pay for the transport of these British recruits.

Thus, with all her wealth drained without a thing in return, India sinks further and further into the depths of economic enslavement, while the British are able, by their exploitation, to elevate their own standard of living, and to provide a higher education for their middle classes. The necessity of retaining India as the central pillar of the Empire is, thus, so much a part of the consciousness of the Englishmen that it pervades the thought of the working classes.

The United States, which is the richest country in the world, spends 48.8 per cent for military and administrative expenses while India spends 93.7 per cent. Moreover, what the United States spends remains in the country, but most of India's expenditures flow to England. The official report placed the drain from India in real property taxes alone in the last 120 years at 54,000,000,000 rupees. It is easy to see why India becomes poorer, and why she revolts.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Wedgewood Benn disclosed that 4,362 military officers in Britain drew pensions chargeable to Indian revenues, amounting to £3,683,958 during the year ending March 31, 1929. This is a typical example of British exploitation in India.

Cornerstone of Imperialism

The policy of "Divide and Rule" has been the cornerstone of British Imperialism in India. The British have maintained ever since their control over the country that the Hindus and the Muslims are always at odds with each other, and the British have their hands full in keeping them from cutting each other's throats. Britain's Lord Salisbury has been the champion of the "Divide and Rule" policy, but he has been the target of attack by honest Britishers who deny his claims of constant rife between the two groups.

Ramsay Macdonald, ex-Premier of Great Britain, frankly charged British officials with fomenting communal troubles in his book "Awakening of India." Lord Olivier, who was Secretary of State for India, disclosed in a letter to the London Times that the communal riots in Bengal in 1930 were "deliberately engineered." And when Mrs. Marvin Williams once asked why all the rioting occurred in British India if the British, themselves, did not instigate the Hindu-Muslim antagonism, the British promptly staged riots in the states of Kashmir and Alwar because the two rulers of these provinces dared to make similar statements.

Other Englishmen frankly admitted that India would be lost if the Muslims and the Hindus once united. Lieutenant-Colonel John Coke, Sir John Strachey, and a host of others, pointed out that the hostile creeds among Indians is Britain's strong point, and that "Divide and Rule" should be Great Britain's guiding rule in India.

Britain's history in India has been one of repeated broken pledges. Britain's habit of making promises in its hour of crisis, and forgetting them after it has passed is well known throughout the world. The world knows too, that India has fought Britain's battles in Africa, Europe, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Afghanistan, Tibet, Burma and other far flung fronts on the globe.

Perfidious Albion

Promised "Home Rule" after the war, India sent thousands of her young men to European battlefronts in the first world war; her casualty figures alone running to over 125,000 troops in killed and wounded. She also contributed £33,200,000 to war efforts. However, she was rewarded with the "Rowlatt Act," and the slaughtering of 1,200 innocent men, women, and children at Amritsar a few months after victory had been won. From 1921 to 1937, more than a quarter of a million persons were sent to prison, 3,000 became gun fodder, thousands were flogged, beaten, dragged and trampled under horses' hoofs. These were the rewards which the Indians were receiving while on the one hand Dominion Status was repeatedly being pledged by Britain's cabinet ministers, including Lord Willingdon, Mr. Baldwin, and Lord Irwin, and even His Majesty the King.

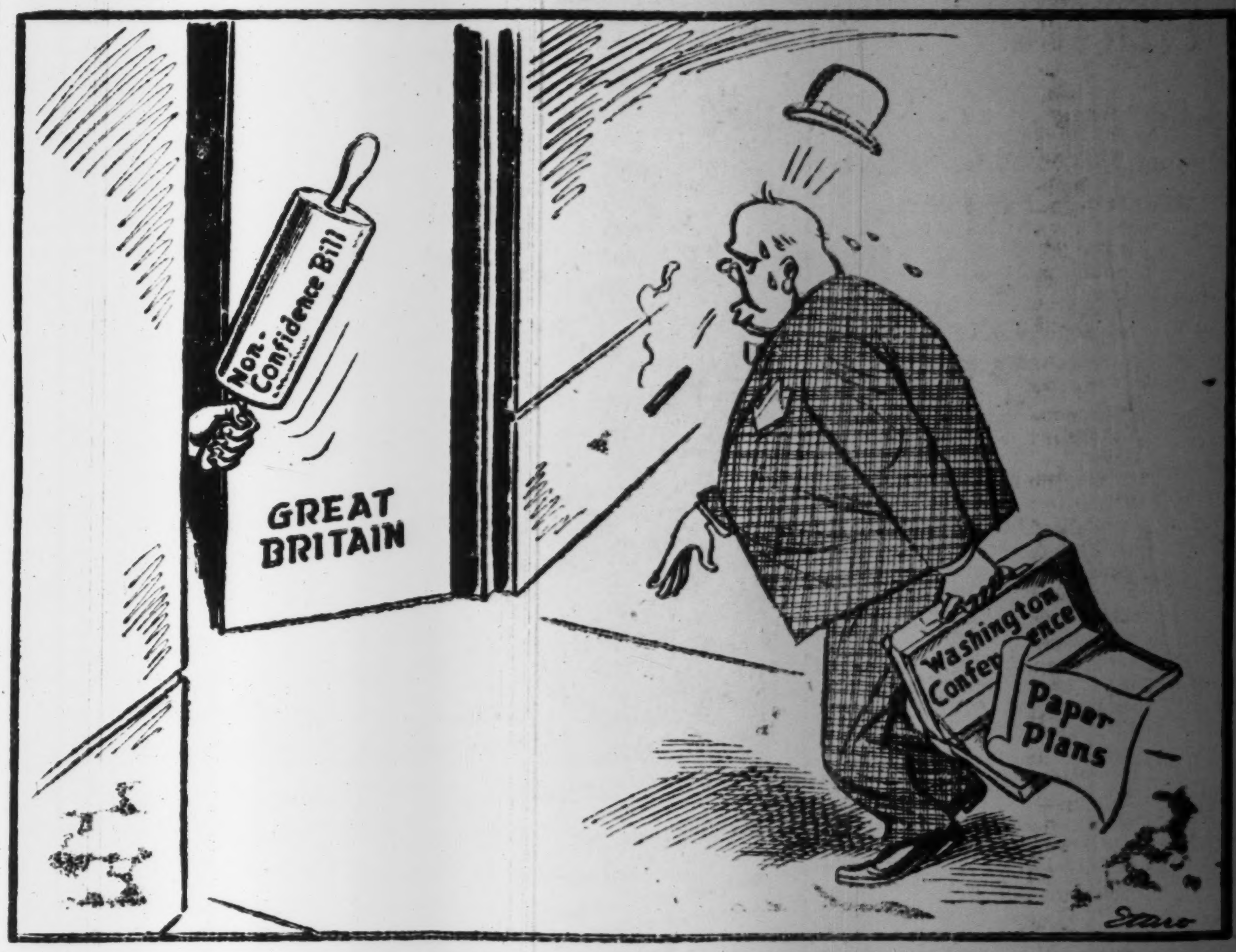
In 1921, the present British Premier, Winston Churchill, speaking before the representatives of the Dominions and India was quoted in the minutes of evidence taken before the Joint Select Committee as saying:

"India was now coming into our affairs and councils as a partner, a powerful partner. We owe India that deep debt, and we look forward confidently to the days when the Indian Government and people would have assumed fully and completely their Dominion Status."

Ten years later, the same Winston Churchill retracted his pledge when he told the Joint Select Committee

(Continued on Page 3)

No Explanation Needed



READERS IN COUNCIL

Anglo-U.S. Folly

To the Editor:

In an article entitled "Japan Fighting for East Asia Freedom" which appeared in "The Japan Times" on June 2, some interesting comments are made by the American writer Pearl Buck, on the good cause of Japan's actions in this present Greater East Asia War. She points out how Japan is fighting for the emancipation of the Asiatic races from the despotic policy followed by the Anglo-Americans for more than a century in this part of the globe. Not only has this well-known American writer spoken frankly, but in England George Bernard Shaw recently voiced his opinions—in his usual outspoken style—predicting the downfall of the British Empire if peace was not restored very soon, and advising them to reflect.

There undoubtedly are a number of deep-thinking people in England and America who have long since realized that Japan would surely fight against her old allies unless her just cause and her right of existence were not properly recognized before it was too late. However, at every turn, since the Washington Conference, deaf ears have been turned to all Japan's appeals for a compromise to avoid any armed conflict with her old friends. It was mere folly for America and England to insist upon an open-door policy in China and Manchoukuo. Have not both of them repeatedly and unfairly discriminated against Japanese nationals abroad, placed restrictions upon them and their overseas trade, and didn't they even go so far as to close their own doors, as well as their territories overseas to any open-door policy clamored for by Japan? In spite of all these rebuffs Japan never lost her patience and tried again and again to find some peaceful way for a right and just settlement of these questions, but with little result.

Sends Kurusu

The last step which Japan took in order to avoid an impending outbreak of war was the sending of Mr. Kurusu, her special envoy to Washington, to assist Ambassador Admiral Nomura in effecting some peaceful and honorable settlement before it was too late. But even this failed. America on the forefront and Britain in the background were too grudging to admit Japan's supremacy in the Orient—a supremacy which she fully deserves and has a right to claim.

The Japanese as a race are without doubt a peace-loving people, and anyone who has lived closely amongst them know quite well what great and fine capabilities they have. America and Britain however refused them as immigrants, and, as I said before, even went so far as to close the doors of all their territories to Japan's trade.

Ever since the outbreak of the trouble in China, not a single instance of any act of discrimination or unkindness has ever been directed against any of the Chinese nationals residing here. They have been free to carry on their businesses and trades here unmolested and have been kindly treated. In the Empire of Manchoukuo the people are enjoying peace and prosperity. In China proper the Japanese are now exerting an almost superhuman effort to let the Chinese people see clearly that they are not out for exploitation, but for cooperation; and the process of building up a lasting friendship and fair give-and-take, relations with each other is steadily progressing. Residing in this country for the past twenty years as I have done, I can see very clearly that Asia should be for the Asiatic, and unless invited to do so, no white people should interfere with Asiatic problems.

Willing Cooperation

It is amazing to see how in the present War of Greater East Asia the people of all occupied territories have been so willing to cooperate with Japan. There must surely be something tremendously important underlying their reasons for this, which may be even deeper than the actual influence of the power of Japan's Army and Navy. And this is what America and England should deeply reflect upon. This country's policy has been more than clearly

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TAMURA, MAN WHO MAPPED OUT 1904-5 RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

Officer Who Died in 1903 Due to Over-Exertion Had by Time of Death Prepared Nation for Final Clash

To the late Lieutenant-General Iyozo Tamura, who mapped out the intricate plans for military operations prior to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War may be attributed in some respects, Japan's unprecedented victory. To him, also, may be credited the military maneuvers of March, 1890, held for the first time in the history of the Imperial Army, in the vicinity of Nagoya under the supervision of the great Emperor Meiji.

Recognizing well the inherent ability which still lay dormant in the then Captain Tamura, Major-General Soroku Kawakami, who, at that time, held the post of vice-chief of the general staff, entrusted to this young captain the important task of planning the military maneuvers.

Prior to this, Captain Tamura had spent five years in Germany, absorbing there the intricate studies of military science, German history, and classics. Under the guidance of the scholarly Dr. Rintaro Mori, who conscientiously lectured for the young captain from the book War Principles, written by Karl Von Clausewitz, world famous German strategist, he drank in the complicated theories on German strategy to quench his insatiable thirst for knowledge. Eager in his desire to gain knowledge, he learned quickly, and digested all that he learned to the best possible advantage.

Successful Maneuvers

After his study in Germany, Captain Tamura returned to Japan adequately equipped to construct the plans for the military maneuvers, which took place so successfully in March of 1890.

A scant four years following this, the Sino-Japanese War broke out. A major at the time, Tamura played an earnest and distinguished part as a staff officer for the forces which were operating in Manchuria.

With the close of the Sino-Japanese War, he was again ordered to Germany, this time as military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Berlin. Instrumental in his appointment was General Kawakami's kindly recommendation, and by the general himself, Major Tamura was asked to pay the closest attention to the development of relations between Germany and Russia.

In January of 1898 Lieutenant-General Soroku Kawakami was promoted to the rank of full general and, at the same time, was appointed chief of the general staff.

At this time, Japan's hypothetical enemy was, not China, but Russia, and with warfare against Russia more than mere, idle contemplation, it was vitally important that Japan should, at once, replete her armament. With this in mind, almost simultaneously with his appointment as chief of the general staff, General Kawakami hurriedly recalled from Germany Tamura, who, during his sojourn in Germany, had been promoted to the rank of colonel.

Had Seven Divisions

During the Sino-Japanese War, Japan's standing Army did not exceed seven divisions—a shortage in military strength which was severely felt even at that time.

With this bitter experience still vividly fresh in mind, General Kawakami exerted every fiber of his being for the realiaztion of a thirteen division plan, which he had worked out years before when he was vice-chief of the general staff. As his right-hand man, Colonel Tamura devoted himself toward the realization of this plan and toward the improvement of a seriously defective Army commissariat.

It was in the midst of their work, that one short year later in May of 1899, General Kawakami, the most illustrious figure in the Japanese Army, died of sudden illness. To his death the Russian general staff officers drank a toast, confidently certain that with the death of this great General Japan would forego her intention of challenging Russia. Premature was the toast, for though General Kawakami's death proved an irreparable blow, there was still Colonel Tamura, adequately capable to completing the late General's work.

The post of chief of the general staff was assumed by General Iwao Oyama, but behind him the real central figure in the general staff office was Colonel Tamura. Shortly after this, the colonel was promoted to the rank of major-general and subsequently became the chief of the general affairs department of the general staff office.

Made Vice-Chief of Staff

In the summer of 1902, following a tour through Vladivostok, he was appointed vice-chief of the general staff, and with the assumption of this post, he lashed himself to the difficult and concentrated task of evolving a plan of operations against Russia. Well aware that the Imperial Army had no knowledge of siege warfare, and still more acutely aware that it was inevitable that the Army must attack the Port Arthur fortifications should hostilities start between Japan and Russia, the Major-General in collaboration with Major Kojiro Sato worked feverishly to translate, in a short space of time, books on siege warfare written in German.

Healthy as he had been, overwork, tension, fatigue, worry, all contributed in undermining his health, and finally he was forced to go to Kamakura to recuperate for a few months.

It was during his stay at Kamakura that the Russian War Minister, General Kropatkin, visited Japan. At that time there were still those who entertained the hopes that a clash between the two countries might be avoided through the influence of the Russian General.

Realizing better than they the critical situation between Japan and Russia, and knowing that eventually that situation must come to a head, Major-General Tamura, ignoring the warnings of his family and doctor, once again attended his post as vice-chief of the general staff.

On September 20 of 1903, unusually high-spirited when he came to his office, he quietly informed one of the staff officers that for Japan to attain national invincibility she must of necessity possess sufficient strength to oppose the combined armies and navies of two or three Powers.

Passes Away

The following day, through overstraining an already over-weakened body, he finally collapsed, and was taken a week later to the Red Cross Society Hospital in Shibuya, where on October 1 his soul passed on to more peaceful lands.

In recognition of his great service, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. His death left a vacancy with no man sufficiently equipped to fill the post. Finally in order that the Army authorities as well as the nation might rest at ease, Lieutenant-General Gentaro Kodama accepted, on his own accord, the post of vice-chief of the general staff.

Five months after the death of Lieutenant-General Tamura, the smouldering discontent between Japan and Russia finally burst forth in bitter warfare, and though it terminated in victory for Japan, she paid much for her conquest—the deaths of three great men, General Kawakami, Lieutenant-General Tamura, and soon after the Russo-Japanese War started, Lieutenant-General Kodama.

Of the war, a war correspondent of The Times, London, wrote:

"The Japanese Army fought the war in Manchuria in close accordance with the war principles of Clausewitz, while Russia fought in complete defiance of them, despite the fact that the country was in possession of Russian translations of the German strategist's principles." An indirect commemoration on the efforts put forth by this man, Lieutenant-General Tamura.